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To the Desponding.

Take this for granted, once for all—
There is neither chance nor fate;
And to sit and wait for the sky to fall,
Is to wait as the foolish wait.

The laurel longed for, you must earn—
It is not of the things men lend;
And though the lesson be hard to learn,
The sooner the better, my friend.

That another's head can have your crown
Is a judgment all untrue,
And to drag this man or the other down,
'Will not in the least raise you!
—*Alice Cary.*

On the Rifts.

Where the river from the shadow
Of the waving spruces creeps,
And then hurried through the meadow
Where the cascade broadly sweeps,
Vapors lift from the rift
Where the trout his vigil keeps.

Oh, what music, as we listen
To the river's splash and roar;
How the broken waters glisten
As they dash against the shore,
And the trees in the breeze
Heaven's music outward pour.

Mossy boulders rising yonder
With a beard of snowy foam,
Where the maddened waters thunder
O'er the river monarch's home,
Where in pride he doth hide
Where an angler dares to come.

Where the silver eddy sleeping,
Just beside the roaring flood,
Mark you jeweled beauty leaping
From the tide in sportive mood,
And the rash sportive plash
Gives a start to laggard blood.

But I waste the time in thinking,
Morning clouds begin to lift,
At the fount of nature drinking,
I forget the joyous rift.
Drop the creel, spring the reel,
Throw the fly with motion swift.

On the leaves of recollection
I have painted many scenes,
And I turn them with affection
When life's work-day intervenes.
When the brain throbs with pain,
Then their sweets my fancy gleans.

Then, oh heart, in rapture kneeling,
Lay this picture up in store,
Silver rift and sunshine stealing,
Sighing trees and river's roar;
Make it fast, that it last
Till earth's ache and pain be o'er.
—*A. T. Worden, in Rochester Express.*

A GAY WIDOW.

The first time I ever saw her was from the window of my room in the hotel. She was walking across the plateau, and raised her fine eyes just as she passed. She was really striking face, something not exactly bold, but courageous and intrepid, about it, and a very high color. Her step was quick and firm, and her figure perfection.

I was a little "taken," and, hastily seizing my hat, ran down the steps and followed her, straight to the spring where I and my fellow-guests were in the habit of drinking those horrid waters every morning. The widow-intuition told me she was a widow, and I drank several glasses of the wretched stuff, looking at one another without exchanging a word, and so in a few minutes parted again.

For the two or three following mornings it was the same, and we always met at meals, and in the evening on the verranda or in the parlors. On these occasions I always assumed a sort of waggish, knowing look, designed to vex her, and so it did; for she invariably stared haughtily back in return, her brilliant color deepening to scarlet. Her name was Mrs. Powder, widow of the late lamented General Powder, who lost his legs and life leading an Alabama regiment at Antern Hill. So I was told by the colored waiters.

Well, the little romance proceeded, and in a few days whenever I saw the plump and pretty widow I even ventured upon a faint smile, which, however, I am bound to say, she invariably rebuked. Several of my friends asked me who she was, and I told them a very gay widow from Selma—"very gay," I added, with a wink of somewhat rakish character. And thus it got about, and thus I deliberately and idiotically entangled myself in a fix of a most complicated and distressing character.

For, two days afterward, while enjoying my after-dinner cigar, and mentally concluding that the flies were about as troublesome and the weather as hot at White Sulphur as at any place I had ever visited, I received this note:

"SIR—I have just learned your name, and I write at once to inform you that I have heard of the manner in which you have spoken of me among the people summering at this hotel. I do not know what you have seen in my conduct to justify the interpretation you appear to have put upon my character; but I can assure you that those surmises are quite wrong. Although alone in the world, I am a woman perfectly capable of taking care of herself in every way, and at the very first opportunity I intend to make you understand the fact.

"BESSIE SOUTHGATE POWDER."

I now saw clearly what a fool I had been. The lady had not given my impertinence the least encouragement, and my whole conduct had been that of a coxcomb and very impudent fellow. I was frightened—the letter was thoroughly characteristic, and expressed no more than would be carried out. There was, in fact, a painfully strong suggestion of horsewhip about it.

I own frankly that I never was more frightened in my life. A duel I should not have cared so much about; but the other thing—a public chastisement at the hands of a woman, at so public a place as the White Sulphur Springs—was indeed appalling to contemplate.

I sat down and wrote Mrs. Powder a letter—an apology in the most abject terms, and, while the messenger was gone with it, I stood at my window looking at the clouds in the distance moving like armies preparing for battle. There was a thunder-storm coming up—dismal omen. I whistled and drummed nervously on the ledge of the window, awaiting to hear the returning footstep of the darkey; and at last I did hear it.

He brought back my letter unopened the lady had declined to read it, he said, with a grin. I suppose he thought it was a proposal.

What was to be done? I walked the floor in agony long after darkness had fallen and the sounding of the gong for tea. I was, in fact, afraid to go down to tea.

Suddenly a thought occurred to me—I would go upstairs and confide the whole thing to old Governor Aydslott, of Georgia, who was a lawyer, and might get me out of the difficulty if any man could. And so very quietly I stole away to his room on the floor above, and fortunately found him alone.

He was sitting in one of the tall windows leading upon a short balcony outside, watching the approach of the thunder-storm, now almost ready to burst.

At every few seconds a frightful gleam of lightning tore open the heavens, followed by a burst of thunder that seemed to shake the world.

"Hullo! Come in—come in!" said the governor, cheerily, tottering goutily toward me and placing a chair. I hope we shall have a little cooler weather after this," indicating the storm.

In a few minutes I had placed him in possession of my case. He looked very gravely at me indeed, and pursed up his lips into a little round O.

"Young man, that lady intends to cowhide you, sir. George Powder's widow! By Jove! sir, I'd rather face a battery of artillery any day."

There was a knock at the door; a servant appeared.

"Governor, Mrs. Powder's compliments. She is out here in the hall, sir, and would like to have a short private conversation with you, sir."

He was a knowing servant, and smiled darkly, I fancied, in my direction; and no wonder, for I was as pale as death.

"Tell Mrs. Powder that I shall be at her service in one moment," said the governor; and the man retreated. "My friend"—he seized my shaking hand—"there is absolutely no escape for you, except by going upon the balcony until I have succeeded in getting rid of her."

I made a dash for the window, and he shut me outside. At the same instant the thunder-storm burst in all its fury, and, there being no protection whatever, I was soaked through and through. Positively, I could not have been wetter if I had deposited myself at the bottom of a river.

The thunder and lightning were appalling, and, as I am naturally afraid of the elements, my situation may be imagined; and for a full hour I was thus entrapped, and still no prospect of relief or of the storm ceasing. In despair, I glanced over the balcony and saw that there was another beneath, and in a moment I had let myself down by my hands and secured a footing there.

The window was up, the room apparently untenanted, and I stepped in. Scarcely had I done so when there was a shriek from the bed; a lady sat up and began screaming "Robbers!" and I rushed to the door and gained the corridor, and so at last my own chamber.

An hour afterward I was in a railway train, speeding from the White Sulphur as rapidly as steam could carry me.

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Six months had passed away; the events of the summer were growing dim upon my memory, and I was in New York. We were endeavoring to get up a charitable concert for the benefit of sufferers by flood somewhere, and I was the most active agent in the enterprise.

I am, I believe, a first-rate amateur tenor, and you have, perhaps, seen my name pretty freely in the newspapers in connection with semi-public concerts.

Our programme was all arranged and a capital one, except that we needed a solo cornetist, or something of the kind. I recollected my old friend Birdseye—not a cornetist, but the very best flute-player in the State. He had his own private and particular flute, mounted in silver and gold, and presented to him by some musical society—worth at least a thousand dollars; and it was well-known that the public would come to see that flute as well as to hear it.

Birdseye, according to report, had lately retired from public flute-playing, and positively declined to engage in any musical enterprise whatever. I determined to see him personally, and, if possible, alter his resolution. I called, and was informed that he was not at home; but, if my business was very important, I might see his wife.

I walked in and took a seat, and a light, rapid footstep sounded in the hall. The door swings open—enter Mrs. Powder! I sprang to my feet and got behind the table, horribly frightened.

"I wished to see Mr. Birdseye—"

"I am Mrs. Birdseye," she returned, in a voice sweeter than Birdseye's valuable flute, "and have been so for several months. Mr. Birdseye is out of town at present; his health is very delicate, and he is in the country."

Then she recognized me, and her eyes dilated with a fiery gleam.

"Madam, we have met before," I stammered; "and I fear I was guilty of conduct—"

"You decidedly were, sir," she returned, advancing upon me.

I stepped from the table to a large arm-chair, trembling in every limb, and casting about for the most direct route for the door.

"I was guilty of conduct which the wife of no flute—I mean no gentleman—"

"No gentleman, sir——" she repeated, in a rising echo, making another step in my direction; and believing that a fracas was inevitable, I plunged violently toward the door, rushed through and closed it behind me.

At the same moment I felt her hand on the knob on the other side; exerting all my strength, I held the barrier fast, locked it and fled.

I felt now that I should not be in a condition of safety while I remained in New York. Tried to see me might pounce upon me at any time. As for appearing at the concert, it was out of the question, and, pleading illness, I packed up my things and started southward.

About a month afterward, living in Washington, I had a letter with the monogram of a flute on it—from Birdseye, of course; a peremptory message that he desired to see me immediately. I left that night for Richmond, and in two weeks another letter was forwarded by the secretary of my club in New York, with another flute monogramed on it. The handwriting was bold and aggressive, but of a strictly feminine character, and a tremulous examination revealed the authoress—Mrs. Birdseye.

Again I was peremptory message from Birdseye, that he desired to see me without delay. The morning saw me on my way to South Carolina.

By this time I had become a sort of monomaniac, but one fully aware of his own lunacy and unable to correct it. Waking and sleeping, I could think of nothing but Mrs. Birdseye. I felt that implacable woman intended to follow me to the grave, and several times in Charleston I walked down to the water and examined it critically. The most trifling things threw me into intense agitation—the mention of the article powder, or any reference to the feathered creation, or the sight of a flute in the window of a music-store. And one day I read in the paper the announcement of the death of the celebrated flute-player, George Birdseye, from consumption; poor George had blown all his vitality through the orifices of his favorite instrument. His widow was free to pursue her life-dream of vengeance.

I started for Florida.

Here, among the oranges and alligators, peas and strawberries in winter and other attractions, I began, little by little, to, not exactly forget, but to cease to remember with such distinct acuteness the complications of the past. The mind becomes enfeebled in Florida, and the emotions subside to a state of apathy.

I was in this condition of languor when, one day, entering the hotel, I carelessly glanced at the register. "Mrs. George Birdseye" stared me in the face!

"How long has this lady been here?" I asked.

"Just arrived, sir," said the clerk.

I went directly to the elevator and got in. Up we started and had got halfway, when, with a hideous wrench, the machine stopped between two floors.

"Oh!" cried a voice near me, in alarm, "we have met with an accident."

I become conscious, for the first time, of a companion. It was a lady, and she lifted her vail. It was Mrs. Birdseye, and I felt that I was alone in a cage with an infuriated tigress.

"I always hated these elevators," she said, with a frightened anxiety; "I wish I had gone to my room by the stairs! Do you think we are in danger of being precipitated to the bottom sir?"

I shook my head.

A ventriloquial controversy began up and down the shaft between the servants and the elevator boy.

"The thing has caught," shouted the boy. "Give it a shake."

Mrs. Birdseye sprang up.

"Oh, for mercy's sake! don't shake it, or we may be killed." She seized my arm. "Command them not to shake it, sir. Threaten them with damages, sir, if they expose our lives in so reckless a manner! Will you speak, sir, or are you deaf and dumb?"

"There is not a particle of danger, I think, madam," said I. "The elevator is a new one, and I fear that they do not know precisely how to manage it."

She recognized me.

"Mr. Blueberry!"

I prepared to defend myself.

"No violence, ma'am. Don't get excited. Act calmly and reasonably."

"I have come to Florida expressly to find you, if possible, Mr. Blueberry. I have written reams of letters, and have followed your trail like a detective. It almost seemed as if you were trying to avoid me."

"I—I state unhesitatingly that I shall be compelled to defend myself, Mrs. Birdseye."

She looked at me for a minute a little puzzled.

"Oh!" she returned; "I suppose you refer to your absurd attempt to get up a flirtation with me at White Sulphur? I don't mind that now—indeed, I had quite forgotten it—although, of course, at the time I was a little vexed. I remember you talked about me as a gay widow, and I really was provoked enough at first to have called you to account; but Governor Aydslott said it was only fun, and afterward poor George Birdseye said he knew you intimately, and—and I dismissed the matter from my mind."

I breathed a deep sign of relief."

"But why have you been so long in pursuit of me, Mrs. Birdseye?"

"Well, George, you know, is dead, poor fellow, and before he went he charged me with a commission. For years he had been writing his musical memoirs—a most interesting work—entitled, 'Notes—by a Musician.' Knowing you to be a literary man, he wished you to take charge of the material and put it in proper shape—edit it, you understand. And in consideration of this and his old friendship, he has left you, Mr. Blueberry, by his will—what do you think? his gold and silver flute!"

I shook hands with her silently, and wiped the corner of my eye with my handkerchief.

"It shall be done," I murmured, in a broken whisper, still holding her small and plump hand.

"I am glad to hear you promise me that, for I thought you would refuse me. I know how eccentric you are, Mr. Blueberry, and really, after that occurrence in our parlor—the day you locked me in—I positively considered you insane. I was shut in there four or five hours, unable to get out, sir, and finally was obliged to call assistance from the street."

"It was pre-occupation, Mrs. Birdseye. My mind was absorbed in profound literary projects, and I scarcely knew what I was about. I was then tracing the missing link between the oyster and the clam, to the exclusion of all other subjects whatsoever. You forgive me?" I pressed her hand, beseechingly.

"Certainly. But really, this is rather a curious situation, isn't it? How much longer are we to be imprisoned here? Please ask the boy."

"How long, oh, Catiline, wilt thou abuse our patience?" I shouted.

"A man has gone for the carpenter, sir," came back the reply.

Either the man or the carpenter made his haste very deliberately, for Mrs. Birdseye and myself remained in close communion in the elevator for an hour longer.

But it was a short hour—indeed, a delightful hour. When we were released I surreptitiously bestowed upon the boy a banknote, to his great bewilderment.

* * * * * * *

I am now engaged upon the memoirs of my late friend George, and find the assistance of his widow valuable.

Wild Pigeons in Michigan.

A correspondent writes about the wild pigeons that every two years comes to Michigan in immense numbers on their way from the South to the far North. This year they came to the neighborhood of Platte river in Benzie county. As a local publication stated at the time of their arrival, "they came in clouds, millions upon millions. It seemed as if the entire world of pigeons was concentrated at this point. The air was full of them and the sun shut out of sight, and still they came, millions upon millions more." They spread over an area of more than fifteen miles in length and six to eight miles wide, and the prospect for a time was that the nesting would be the most extensive ever known in the State. The news speedily reached all parts of the State, and it is said that in a fortnight's time 3,000 hunters—professionals, amateurs, greenhorns—had invaded the country from all directions, surrounding and penetrating the nesting-grounds.

It was noticed, however, by old hunters that the birds did not settle down to domestic life as quickly as usual. The nesting birds—that is, those who had not yet mated—outnumbered the nesting birds a hundred to one. Some of the more zealous and inconsiderate sportsmen entered the nesting woods and commenced popping away at the nests themselves, a snow-storm followed, high winds prevailed, and many of the roosting birds, disgusted, postponed their anticipated housekeeping and scattered. The nesting consequently fell far short in magnitude of what was first expected, though still large in area and containing millions of birds. It scattered along the banks of the Platte river, in the townships of Almira, Zeeland, and Homestead. The distance from one end to the other was over ten miles, and the width varied from a few rods to three or four miles. There were, however, numerous long distances between the two extremes where no nests were to be found, and the birds occasionally changed their ground, so that many of the hunters themselves were very uncertain as to the exact whereabouts of the birds.

One nesting is about the same as another, and the first nest you come to like the million others in the country. When these migratory birds have mated, decided where to settle, and have staked off their claim, they proceed at once to construct about the slightest nest that will hold an egg and a bird. "Three sticks and a feather" constitute about the material, according to a recent visitor there. The feather is often wanting, but a few more sticks are generally added. The nest is placed in the crotch of a tree, on two forked branches, or anywhere else in the tree where suitable support can be found. Cedar trees along the river bottoms seem to be preferred, but when the nestings are large, beech and other trees are occupied. From half a dozen to fifty or sixty nests are built in a tree, and only one egg is laid in each nest.

How to Write for the Papers.

The Boston *Post* hits the nail on the head when it says: Communications should be brief, and there are several reasons for this. In the first place, newspaper space is valuable. The modern newspaper is never troubled with the old-time complaint of needing "something to fill up." The editor's scalpel is constantly reeking from the slaughter of live news matter and interesting miscellany. Short communications are much more likely to find readers than long ones are, and unless they are to be read it is much better not to publish them. More contributions can be represented where the articles are short than when they are long, and one man has as strong a claim upon the columns as another, provided he furnishes as interesting matter. A short article is usually more pithy and pointed than a long one. A subject should have many ramifications to demand more than half a column in a newspaper, while all that can be saved even from that limit up to a certain point is apt to be an improvement. That prince of journalists, the late Samuel Bowles, once apologized for a long editorial, and gave as his excuse lack of time to write a short one. He expressed an important truth in his usual epigrammatic way.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Professor George L. Vose, of Bowdoin college, Maine, who is regarded as an authority upon such subjects, says that over 200 railroad bridges have fallen within the past ten years. He attributes these "accidents" either to the selection of bad material, faulty construction, and imperfect supervision, or all of these causes combined.

It is said that, when completed, the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore will be the most complete and best endowed institution of the kind in the world. The grounds cover an area of fourteen and one-half acres, and there will be twenty-eight buildings in the inclosure. For it and a colored orphan asylum Mr. Hopkins left four million dollars.

Adam Wagoner was about the most popular old man in Gallipolis, Ohio, but he was a confirmed swearer. The community was frequently shocked by his language, but liked him for his kindly heart. His nephew, Philip, owed him a grudge, and took advantage of his failing to injure him. Whenever he cursed outrageously before witnesses, Philip had him arrested and fined under the law against profanity. This went on for several years. At length the justice before whom the cases came refused to inflict another fine. Philip was maddened by the failure of his old device, and killed the old man on the spot with a pistol.

By an official return relating to English merchant shipping, lately issued, the number of sailing vessels employed, both in the home and foreign trade, has diminished from 19,090 in 1860 to 16,449 in 1879, the tonnage being 3,852,945 in the first year, to 3,918,676 in the last. The height of prosperity for England's merchant fleet was in 1865, since which year there has been a marked falling off. On the other hand, the number of steamers has augmented from 929 in 1860, to 3,580 last year, and the tonnage from 399,494 to 2,331,157. This increase of about six-fold in the tonnage of the steamers means more than a similar increase of sailing vessels would imply, for the effective power of the steamer as a carrier may be three or four times that of the sailing vessel, as the former will make three or four voyages to one of the other.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the use of a portable water power, so to speak, is being extensively used for household purposes. Firewood, for example, is to be sawn into convenient lengths for burning. A small sawing machine on wheels is drawn by two men to the front of a house. They connect by a flexible tube with the nearest hydrant; the water flows to the machine; the saw dances, and cuts up the wood with surprising rapidity. A portable turbine has also been invented, and employed in many places in the same city. In driving a Gramme machine for the production of electric light. Water is very abundant in Zurich; but there are other towns in which this domestic water power could be advantageously introduced. Where it is any object to keep a record of the water used an indicator showing the quantity might be affixed to the machine.

During a recent performance in the Teatro del Circo, at Madrid, a madman forced his way into the house, armed with a hatchet, and contrived to climb from the auditorium upon the stage, where, brandishing his weapon furiously, he announced himself to the terrified audience as the "Avenger of Mankind." All attempts to remove him having proved in vain, and his fury momentarily increasing, a detachment of soldiers received the order to load with ball and fire upon him. A minute later the wretched man lay a corpse upon the stage, three bullets having passed through his head; and, this highly sensational dramatic episode having been thus brought to a close, the audience returned to their places, from which they had fled in terror when the madman made his first and last appearance upon the stage, and the evening's performances were resumed at the point at which they had been interrupted by "Mankind's Avenger."

"Made of Paper."

We have so long cherished a well-founded prejudice against paper as being a flimsy and unsubstantial substance that we are surprised at its recent utilization in many ways where strength and durability are the important requisites. Many articles, if we learned that they were made entirely or in part from paper, immediately lost favor in our eyes, and we looked at them askance. When the soles of our shoes soon wore out the fact was often attributable to the use, by the unscrupulous maker, of shoddy strips of paper in the place of inside layers of durable leather, and this is only a single illustrat on among many that might be given to show to what miserable, if not despicable, uses paper has been put. The daily hearing of newspapers and light wrapping paper for the purpose of doing up parcels has also done much to impress us with the fragility of the frequently handled material. It was natural that we had come to regard paper as a cheap and unreliable substance.

As a consequence, we cannot readily conceive of the successful application of paper where great strength, to enable to withstand powerful strains and durability are required of it. But the one process of compression, enormous in its power, gives all these highly desirable constituents to a solid, compact substance, which, although harder than wood and taking to some extent the place of iron, is formed of the same material that makes the fragile newspaper sheet.

Paper car wheels are successfully manufactured and used, paper bricks are becoming desirable as a building material. Professor Green, of the Troy Polytechnic institution, has erected a great revolving dome whose light frame work is covered with hard, enduring *papier-mache* only one-sixth of an inch thick. Paper has been successfully employed as an anti-fouling sheathing for an iron vessel and in other things almost as unexpected.

It must be observed in connection with paper, however employed, that it possesses two very manifest advantages—lightness and cheapness—and when compressed into a solid substance it is also as hard and durable as several other strong and more costly materials. No one will hesitate to employ paper instead of iron in any construction provided that the former can be shown to be sufficiently strong, for its lightness and cheapness are most important considerations in its favor.

The range and mutability of paper are remarkable. The same material that forms the delicate valentine enters into the composition of the stalwart car wheel that sustains the weight of tons and endures constant friction as it glides along the iron rails. According as paper may be prepared, it ranks among the most fragile or the stoutest substances.

Harder than wood and impervious to water. Just think of it. How people fifty years ago would have been surprised at such accomplishments. But being established facts, they are fraught with great significance. They have enlarged the possibilities of paper wonderfully. They have opened a wide field for experiment and invention. Paper is destined to take the place of many substances that will be found inferior to it, while its application in numerous undeveloped ways, wherein nothing else can be used, may confidently be expected.—*Paper World.*

Desolation of Palestine.

The Rev. W. J. Starcey writes to the London *Times* of the deplorable condition of the Holy Land which he has recently visited. He says:

Nothing can well exceed the desolateness of much of it. Treeless it is for twenty or thirty miles together, forests which did exist thirty years ago (*e. g.*, on Mount Carmel and Mount Tabor) fast disappearing, rich plains of the finest garden soil asking to be cultivated, at best but scratched up a few inches deep in patches, with no hedges, or boundaries, mountain terraces natural, or artificially formed, ready to be planted with vines, as the German colony are doing at the foot of Mount Carmel; the villages nothing but mud huts, dust, dirt and squalor; the inhabitants with scarce clothing enough for decency, their houses—ovens; large tracts without a horse, or cow, sheep or dog; no pretense at roads, except from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and this like a cart road over a plowed field, the rest, at best, like sheep walks on the Downs of Sussex, but for far the most part like the dry bed of the most rocky river, where, amid blocks of stone, each makes his way at a footpace as best he can, or on smooth, sloping rocks or over loose stones thrown down from the old walls on either side, which no one offers a finger to remove; nothing upon wheels, not so much as a barrow, to be met with in a ride of over 300 miles. Everything is taxed; every fruit tree, so none now are planted; every cow or horse, etc.; every vegetable sold out of a private garden. Every eighth egg is not taxed but taken by the government. Nothing like a small farmhouse is to be found far or near. If there were, the owner is liable to have soldiers or revenue offices quartered upon him, to be boarded and lodged at his expense. The towns are filthy in the extreme. None more so than Jerusalem itself, where, however, taxes are levied from every house for lighting and cleaning the streets, while a sprained ankle or a splash into a hole of blackest dirt is sure to be the result of a momentary carelessness. Nothing is done for the good of improvement of the land by the government. Not only so, but every offer, and I heard of several made by private individuals, or by companies, is at once refused, or refused unless a bribe be first given to the authorities.

This is a picture, I believe, in no way over-drawn, of that land which was once "flowing with milk and honey." What might it not become again, with fair usage and good government? But there is no hope for Palestine while it remains in the hands of its present rulers. Palestine is worthless to the Turkish government. The whole revenue is stated to amount only to $900,000 or $1,000,000 per annum. Capitalize this at five per cent., and it comes to but four millions of money. If it were six, or even ten millions, what would that be for Europe to raise for the purchase of Palestine? A sum sure to be repaid a thousand-fold in a few years time. And what would not $50,000,000 in hard cash be to the Turkish government at this moment?

Seasickness.

Theories about seasickness are as innumerable as remedies for it. Some persons, especially women, never get accustomed to the sea, and all efforts to prevent or cure the afflictive nausea are unavailing. One of the latest prescriptions is to take five-drop doses of nitrate of amyl, which has been known to exercise, it is said, a most favorable influence on hundreds of sufferers. But much depends, of course, on certain conditions of the system, a saving clause for all boasted forms of relief. One of the favorite theories about seasickness ascribes it to the tossing about of food in the stomach, which disturbs it and the diaphragm, nausea and vomiting being the inevitable consequence. Another theory is that the stomach has no such relation to the ailment, whose real cause is a congestion of the brain, acting reflexly on the stomach.

Still another and indeed a more reasonable theory is that most cases are due in some degree to each of the sources mentioned, and that while a full stomach and congested liver, little can be expected from amyl. In cases mainly nervous, as with women, nitrate of amyl is usually found very beneficial, and deserves more varied and extensive trial than it has hitherto received. Nearly everybody has a remedy for seasickness, and whoever has experienced relief from any form of treatment naturally has entire faith in that form. Hundreds of so-called infallible cures might be enumerated, and yet some people have tried any number of them without the least advantage. The probability is that seasickness comes from different causes with different individuals. With some it arises from the stomach; with some from the nerves; with others from the brain; with others again from the imagination. No exact diagnosis can be made of seasickness. Of forty or fifty sufferers each may be sick in a different way; and when the sickness recurs it may be a marked variation from the first sickness. The disorder depends more or less on the individual, and any attempt to generalize upon it is pretty certain to be misleading as well as futile.

The Chinese Army and Navy.

Some of the Russian newspapers, in view of the contingency of a war with China, give some particulars of the military and naval forces of that country. The chief portion of the Chinese army consist of "the First Army Corps," composed of eight Mantchou, eight Tartar and eight Chinese corps, and the garrison of Pekin. The soldiers of "the First Army Corps" are seldom drilled, and are mostly armed with old swords, bows, spears and other antiquated weapons. Being badly paid, they earn their living by working at all sorts of trades, and are of but little us. as soldiers. Their total strength, exclusive of officers is about 105,000 men. The garrison of Pekin, also badly armed consists of 17,500 men. Besides these there are two corps 16,500 strong, which form the emperor's body-guard, and a division of infantry of 20,000 men, whose duty it is to keep order in the capital and its suburbs. There is also a third army, which during the present century has been almost exclusively employed in time of war. This is the so-called "Green-banner Army," which is composed of eighteen army corps, in correspondence with the eighteen provinces of the empire. Each army corps has five divisions, and each division five camps. A general commands each division, and the civil governors are the commanders-in-chief of the troops stationed in their respective districts. The total strength of the "Green-banner Army" on paper is about 651,000 men, with 7,000 officers, but it is probable that more than one-half of this force could be brought into the field. Barely 50,000 of them are armed with European weapons and drilled according to the principles of European tactics; the remainder still carry spears, matchlocks, and short swords. Finally, there is a kind of irregular volunteer corps, which is called in when the regular army has proved incapable of suppressing an insurrection or putting down brigandage. This corps is even worse armed than the others, possesses but little training, and is hardly amenable to discipline. As for the Chinese navy, its ships are, for the most part, badly constructed and insufficiently manned. There are a few European officers, but the majority of the naval officers are Chinese, who are very ignorant and inefficient.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An ant, three-eighths of an inch long, carrying a burden of one-sixth of a grain, moves at the rate of one mile in eleven hours. The weight (a small one compared with that they can carry) is eighteen times their own.

Miss Flynn and Her Lover.

Miss Mary Flynn was studying medicine and being courted at the same time. Mr. William Budd was attending to the latter part of the business. One evening while they were sitting together in the front parlor, Mr. Budd was thinking how he should manage to propose. Miss Flynn was explaining certain physiological facts to him.

"Do you know," she said, "that thousands of persons are actually ignorant that they smell with their olfactory peduncle?"

"Millions of 'em," replied Mr. Budd.

"And Aunt Mary wouldn't believe me when I told her she couldn't wink without a sphincter muscle!"

"How unreasonable."

"Why, a person cannot kiss without sphincter!"

"Indeed!"

"I know it is so!"

"May I try if I can?"

"Oh, Mr. Budd, it is too bad for you to make light of such a subject."

Mr. Budd seized her hand and kissed it. She permitted it to remain in his grasp.

"I didn't notice," he said, "whether a—a—what do you call it?—a sphincter helped me then or not. Let me try again."

Then he tried again, and while he held her hand she explained to him about the muscles of that portion of the human body.

"It is remarkable how much you know about such things," said Mr. Budd—"really wonderful. Now, for example, what is the bone at the back of the head called?"

"Why, the occipital bone of course."

"And what are the names of the muscles of the arm?"

"The spiralis and the infra-spiralis, among others."

"Well, now let me show you what I mean. When I put my infra-spiralis around your waist, so, is it your occipital bone that rests upon my shoulder-blade, in this way?"

"My back hair primarily, but the occipital bone of course, afterward. But oh, Mr. Budd, suppose pa should come in and see us?"

"Let him come! Who cares?" said Mr. Budd, boldly. "I think I'll exercise a sphincter again and take a kiss."

"Mr. Budd, how can you?" said Miss Flynn, after he had performed the feat.

"Don't call me Mr. Budd; call me Willie," he said, drawing her closer. "You accept me, don't you? I know you do, darling."

"Willie," whispered Miss Flynn, faintly.

"What, darling?"

"I can hear your heart beat."

"It beats only for you, my angel."

"And it sounds to me out of order. The ventricular contraction is not uniform."

"Small wonder for that when it's bursting for joy."

"You must put yourself under treatment for it. I will give you some medicine."

"It's your own property, darling; do what you please with it. But somehow the sphincter operation is the one that strikes me most favorably. Let us see how it works again?"

But why proceed? The old, old story was told again, and the old, old performance of the muscles of Mr. Budd's mouth enacted again. And, about eight years later, Mr. Budd was wishing that Mary would catch some fatal disease among her patients, and Mary was thinking that the best possible use Willie could be put to would be as a subject for the dissecting table.—*Max Adeler.*

Giving and Taking Advice.

Giving advice is certainly one of the hardest things in the world, both for the speaker and the person spoken to. It is no property of a few to be able to say just the right thing, in the best way and at the proper time; and still fewer are able to receive advice precisely as they ought, without misunderstanding or suspicion, and with a determination to profit by it to the fullest. But it is certain that much good counsel, which is really needed, and which is decently given, fails of its good effect because the receivers of it do not properly distinguish between true advice, and improper interference or mischievous meddling. "A great deal of the outcry against meddling," says an English reviewer, "comes from persons who most need some interference with the swing of their course of action. How violently indignant are young people we have engaged in a course of excitement or dissipation, or any career of passion or self-will, at a word or hint of interference; how jealous of the mere suspicion of it; how insolent in thought, and often in word and act, against the offender! In all headlong doings of any kind, and at any age, there is the same resentment at any sense of external check." It is hard to be advised aright, especially when one's own conscience approves of the wisdom of the counsel; for none are so bold in self-assertion as those who know they are in the wrong. But that person, old or young, is wise, who weighs advice for what it is worth, and is at least as ready to accept and profit by it, as to spurn it and follow a contrary course of action. The chances are, when a person really takes courage to advise you on any matter, that there is something worth looking at in what he says.—*Sunday School Times.*

A Frolicsome Duke.

Speaking of the Duke of Hamilton, no man for years past has left a reputation for greater eccentricity at Oxford than his grace. The following anecdote, however, will prove that the frolics were none of them malicious, but merely the results of the hot blood of youth. One evening the duke went to Standen's and bought the best hat he could find. Ornamented with this brand new head covering, he lounged into a grocer's shop at St. Aldate's, and quietly remarked to the astonished assistant, "I want some treacle—about a big jug full, and I will take it with me!" The man, recognizing his customer and remembering the well-known eccentricity of the duke, contented himself with asking, "Does your grace want it in a pitcher?" "No," replied the duke, carelessly, "I don't care to be seen walking about with a pitcher; put it in my hat!" and with this he laid his new purchase on the counter.

The man gravely filled the Lincoln and Bennett with treacle, and, when it was nearly brim full, the duke told him to stop. "How much do I owe you?" inquired the premier duke of Scotland. The man mentioned the price; the duke threw a five-pound note on the table, and, as the shopman was stooping over his drawer looking for change, clapped the hat, treacle and all, on the man's head, and left the shop with his boon companions, who all heartily enjoyed the joke, and thought the man well paid for his discomfiture and temporary annoyance by the presence of a new hat only partially damaged and a fiver. If the shopkeepers of Oxford are to-day as they were then, I think many would willingly undergo a similar ordeal for the sake of a similar reward.—*Whitehall Review.*

"Well I declare," said a stranger the other day, as he looked at a Roman's boots, "when they were dealing out feet they were pretty liberal with you, weren't they?" "Yes," replied the Roman, "they seem to have been more liberal with me in that particular than they were with you when dealing out brains." The stranger turned red in the face and walked off. He has not been seen since, and it is presumed he has hidden himself away to meditate privately on physiological extremities and the anatomy of cute remarks.

Georgia intends to grow one million fifty-pound watermelons this year.

A Prodigy and Monster.

Nature often gives such curious twists to her productions which afford hope of being rare and valuable pieces of human clay, that she only provokes by tantilizing us with her hints of what, if the had chosen, she might have done. She turns out a child, who, if she will finish as carefully as she begins him, promises to be a Shakespeare, a Macaulay, or a Webster; but suddenly, as if impatient of workmanship, or as if governed by a mere caprice, she warps and perverts him, and throws him away battered and useless.

Thirteen years ago a boy was born in Paterson, New Jersey, whose head on the day of his birth attracted attention, and which, when he had reached the age of four, had grown so large as to make other people shake theirs and predict a fatal and speedy ending of his life. But he lived on until he wore a hat of seven and a half size, while his body ceased to grow after the age of five. His intelligence was marvelous. He could learn anything by heart; had wonderfully, quick preception, great logical faculities, mathematical talents, and a love of music and poetry. He could recite Milton and Shakespeare and render some of the passages after the manner of the best actors he had seen. He became the wonder of the city, and even attracted scientific and other prominent men to read this enigma of juvenile genius.

With all the amusement and pleasure he found in life he had moments of profound sadness, in which he would speak of his early death in terms and tones that touched his friends and hearers to tears. His father died before the boy had attained celebrity, and his mother earned a living by working in the mills, leaving him during the day to the care of his chance friends and acquaintances. His gifts proved his ruin. He fell in with those who began to pervert his wonderful mind. They taught him slang phases, profanity and obscenity. A mere midget, he became as famous in vicious ranks for his vileness and precocious vulgarity of speech as he had been previously for his cultured and refined intellect. He became self-willed and incorrigible. The doors of respectable people were closed against him. He learned to smoke, chew, curse and swear, and spent his time in dancing jigs and singing ribald songs. Before he was eight years of age he was in the habit of coming home at night intoxicated, or not coming home at all. He was shunned by those who once courted and flattered him. Ladies who had petted him passed by him in fear of an insult. His temper became ungovernable, his insolence intolerable. He would stop strangers in the street, demanding a chew of tobacco, and would return with an impertinence or a denial with blood curdling profanity. It was not that he was so vile and loathsome, for boys of that age and character are not uncommon, but the sight of the creature, with his big head and baby frame, conducting himself like a candidate for State prison, made him a monstrous and repulsive curiosity.

His mother tried in vain to reform him, but her daily occupation prevented her from watching over him or exercising much influence of any sort. She finally asked that he be sent to the reform school, and thither he has been taken. Perhaps he may be saved for something great and useful yet, but, after a career of dissipation at his age, the probabilities are against his surviving long, or, if he does, of undergoing a thorough reform.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Eyesight in Adults.

In adult age the eyesight may be, and often is, injured by causes which can be avoided by the exercise of a moderate amount of thought and care. Common among these causes are defective or excessive illumination, excessive application, unclean or impure air, exposure to cold, and want of misuse of spectacles. Of course, the best light is the natural or white light, which comes from the sun, and which is as congenial and necessary to the eye as food is the digestive organs. But by thoughtlessness and carelessness the light of day may become the means of destroying or seriously impairing the eyesight. Thus, the power of vision is often enfeebled and sometimes ruined by sudden exposure of the eyes to a much stronger light than that to which they have been accustomed. A person may suffer irreparable injury, even to blindness, by going abruptly from darkness to light, by looking at the sun or other dazzling light, by reflection of the solar rays into the eye from a mirror or other polished or white surface. Harm may come from opening the eyes in a bright sunlight on awakening in the morning, and hence, as Dr. Carter, an English physician who has made the eyes a study, points out, it is not well to sleep in a bed facing the morning sun, when the windows of the room are insufficiently covered by curtains, or when the strong light is suddenly admitted by a servant in the morning. The habit of sleeping with a night-light burning in the room is objectionable, since darkness is conducive to sound and refreshing sleep. But if persons will do it, the light should be so screened as to prevent the rays from falling directly on the eyes. In dwellings, as in schoolrooms, architecture and furniture have an important influence on the proper use and preservation of the eyesight. Not only the amount of light in the room, but the direction from which it is admitted

The Centre Reporter.

PETER KURTZ ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 27, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Again a confederate Brigadier fares well at republican hands. Confederate General Longstreet has received from fraudulent Hayes the appointment as Minister to Turkey.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company has failed. This news will be regretted by all, and we fear will in some degree affect business throughout the country, though not to the same extent as the failure of Jay Cook some years ago. The Reading Company had many friends as the only rival of the Penn'a R. R., and at one time it ranked foremost financially. Its losses in coal and iron operations are the cause of the trouble.

The Philadelphia and Reading liabilities are $120,000,000. It wouldnt takehalf that to make us suspend.

The Republican National Convention will assemble in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2d. The Democratic National Convention will meet at Cincinnati on Tuesday, June 22d. The Chicago convention bids fair to nominate Grant, and the Cincinnati convention ——.

On a visit to the ruins at Milton, last week, we learned from citizens that the tarred paper sometimes used in roofing was responsible for the quick and wide-spreading proportions of the fire in that town, blazing sheets of it being whirled through the heated air and lighting up scores of simultaneous fires. Similar results happened at the great Chicago conflagration of 1871. In view of this fact all cities and boroughs should prohibit this kind of roofing being used in the future.

About ten cents' worth of damage was done to a fence by a boy with a knife, at Galesburg, Ill. The owner maimed the boy for life by kicking him, and has had to pay $12,000. That fool was fined according to his folly.

The Pittsburg Post says: The General Conference of the M. E. church at Cincinnati yesterday considered the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, recomending the election of a negro Bishop. A long and somewhat spicy debate ensued, the upshot of which was that the Conference decided by a vote of 229 to 139 to indefinitely prostpone the subject, which is a polite way of saying the colored Methodists are not sufficiently advanced in grace to have a Bishop of their own complexion. This is hardly "loyal" and smacks somewhat of race prejudice. We don't know but the Constitutional amendments and the civil rights law could be invoked to set this matter right.

A law which went into operation in Massachusetts on the first of May gives much trouble to liquor sellers. It gives licensing boards in towns and cities power to order all screens, curtains, stained glass etc., to be removed from the windows of liquor saloons from midnight until 6 o'clock in the morning, and all day on Sunday. In Cambridge, where the law has been enforced the dealers say that the consequent loss of custom has amounted to fully fifty per centum of the former trade, a few assert that they will have to leave the business.

In the Illinois convention, last week, the Grant programe was rushed through under the gag, and the 42 delegates instructed to vote for Grant, and the congressional districts denied the right to name their own delegates. By admitting bolting Grant delegates from Cook county, the third-termers managed to get about 40 majority in the state convention. There is much dissatisfaction and a protest has been issued.

Hayes' veto of the just appropriation bill by which the deputy marshalls for the polls were to be one half from each of the two great parties is having its effect. United States Masrhall Kerns announces that the funds in his hands are exhausted, and the probabilities are that the United States court will have to be closed in consequence. This condition of affairs excites some very unfavorable comment on the action of Mr. Hayes in vetoing the bill appropriating necessary funds to keep the court in operation. The condemnation is not confined to one party but is universal. If it is determined by Judge Butler that the functions of justice must be suspended the feeling will increase, and it will be found that the narrow partizanship of the fraud in the White House will recoil upon his own party.

The Senate by a party vote of 28 to 17, passed the Bayard bill, providing that election deputies shall be appointed equally from both political parties, by the United States Circuit or District Courts, and that "they shall be well known citizens of good moral character and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election." This seems a just and fair law, and yet the *Chronicle* last evening in its excess of partizan zeal says it "is designed to practically annul the United States election laws." Just how is not apparent, unless the appointment of "well known citizens of good moral character," by United States Judges, instead of ward bummers, jail birds, keepers of low doggeries and houses of prostitution, appointed as election deputies by partizan Marshals, will annul the law. The law as it stands and as it has been carried out, is infamously unfair. No one can object to the Bayard bill unless he proposes or stands by crookedness at elections.

The national colored republican association ask the nomination of colored senator Bruce for Vice-President. Here is a chance for the rads to show how much they love the negro.

Nebraska gives a solid delegation for Blaine, and Illinois asolid one for Grant, as also did Alabama. Don and Conk will yet make the anti-third-termers eat Grant and crow.

The California delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, stands, Tilden 8; Thurman 2; Seymour 1; Field 1; Illinoise, by Cameron tactics, has declared for Grant.

The Lancaster republican convention, on Monday was a disgraceful, row. The police had to make arrests.

The Louisiana republican state convention had a row, and a bolt 36 delegates headed by Pinchback. Grant and anti-Grant is the trouble.

The Daily *Patriot* is now issued as a Sunday paper. The first copy has reached us, and is full of interesting reading. The Patriot is getting to be one of the foremost dailies in the state and its recent improvements show that the publishers are meeting with deserved success.

A MADMAN SEEKING TO GRASP THE GOVERNMENT.

The Sun puts red-hot shot into Grantism as follows: ULYSSES S. GRANT is a man driven mad by ambition. He now seeks to grasp the Government of the United States—a thing unprecedented—for a third term. To accomplish his purpose he resorts to methods heretofore unpractised in American politics. Such methods will be condemned by the moral sentiment of the American people.

High-handed have been the assumptions of the Grant Clique in New York and Pennsylvania; and now still more desperate are the means they adopt in Illinois.

It is well: at least we think it will be well in the end.

Can the American people be robbed of their right to choose their own President? In other words, can they be deprived of their liberties? Will they tamely submit to have Cameron, Conkling, and Logan, or any other three men, dictate to them whom they shall have for President?

The issue is now made more simple and plain than ever.

Americans of grit, of blood, of self-respect! Rise and redeem your rights and your liberties!. The great mayjority of you are better men than Grant, who seeks to be your Emperor or King!

Down with him!

Vote him down at the polls!

Consign him to eternal and condign involuntary retirement.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

A letter from Secretary Sherman was laid before the house of representatives calling attention to an enclosed communication from the assistant treasurer in New York city, in which the latter says: "After a personal inspection of our silver vault I am satisfied that the additional amount we can safely receive will not exceed $10,000,000, making, with what we now have on hand, say $28,000,000, though, this is much less than the nominal capacity of the vault. There are two objections to filling up the available space—first, the lateral pressure (which cannot be prevented by the most careful stowing) would force out the lattice work partition and precipitate the whole mass of coin into the the passageway or the adjoining compartment if empty. Second, it would not be possible to make a count of the coin with even approximate correctness without handling nearly every day. How much time and expense this would involve may be judged from the fact that the present stock of silver weighs over five hundred tons. After describing the present system of stowage Mr. Hillhouse continues: "If we adhere to this plan it will limit the silver we can receive to an amount much less than was anticipated when the vault was constructed, but it is the only one consistent with safety and convenience. I take the liberty of calling your attention to the matter, as there seems to be no disposition in congress to stop the further coinage of silver. If it is to go on at the rate of $2,000,000 a month, the question of how we are to dispose of it with our present facilities will soon be a pressing one."

GRANT IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, May 22, 1880.—The following card from Mr. C. B. Farwell will be published to-morrow :—

SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1880.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS :—

By the personal and desperate exertions of Senator Logan, of the Commission of Internal Revenue, and his collectors, and by the disgraceful interference of national officials in primaries and county conventions, General Grant has apparently carried Illinois by the contemptible majority of 38, with Cook county unrepresented. If the whole ninety-two delegates of Cook county had been admitted the vote would have been 51 against Grant. If the fifty-six uncontested delegates from Cook county had been allowed to vote there would have been eighteen majority against Grant. The Convention was packed from its organization. The Chairman was ordered to recognize only certain persons. Debate was cut off, and parliamentary law neglected or overruled as the exigency required. What is so meagre a majority in his own State worth to General Grant? The anti-Grant districts have appointed district delegates and will present them at Chicago. Logan and Garcelon stand as the political burglars of the time, and Logan's crime against liberty will, in the end, bring him no more spoil than was won by Garcelon. C. B. FARWELL.

MASS MEETING CALLED.

A call has been issued for a mass demonstration in Central Music Hall on Wednesday evening against the action of the State Convention in not admitting a solid anti-Grant delegation from Cook county.

A WEARIED STATESMAN.

General Gordon Seeking the Solace and Seclusion of Private Life,

Senator Gordon in resigning his seat in the senate, says that no political significance whatever attaches to his resignation, and that it is a step he has been contemplating for a long time, in order to be relieved from the anxieties and responsibilities of public life, that he might devote himself to his private business, which demands his personal attention. He is to be succeeded by ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. The following is the text of the Senator's letter of resignation:

In taking this step, I am simply carrying out a long-cherished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty and to a reluctance to leave the service of a noble and generous people who have honored me with the most exalted station and supported me in the discharge of its duties with unswerving confidence. Since April, 1861, for nearly twenty years, my life has been one of incessant anxiety and of great labor. For more than one-half of that long period, either in war or in public office, my energies have been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the Southern people and the best interests of the whole country, and now that the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina to the rights of self-government secures to the entire South her full and rightful representation in the legislative department of the Federal Government, my most cherished object in politics has been attained. I am left free, therefore to consult my inclinations and the imperative interests of my family, without the least detriment to the public service. I give way to some successor who will I trust, serve the country with greater ability than myself, but who, I am sure, will not do so with greater devotion or purer motives.

Milton's fire brings it a little government plumb, in the shape of a $25,000 appropriation for a new post office.

From the Huntingdon Monitor, May 20th.

THE CENSUS.

Seventh Supervisor's District of Pennsylvania.

Huntingdon, May 20, '80.

The following information relative to the tenth census has been compiled, and is published for the information of the people of the district.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Supervisor.

ENUMERATORS.

Each enumerator, after being sworn, will receive from the supervisors a commission which will define the boundaries of his district and authorize him to enter upon the discharge of his duties. *These duties cannot be delegated to others.*

He is prohibited, under severe penalty, from communicating to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return; and from wilfully and knowingly making any false certificate or fictitious returns. It is expected that the enumerators will make the authorized inquiries at sensable times and in a courteous manner, and it is hoped that they will receive promt and accurate replies. Any person refusing to give the required information is subjected to a penalty of $100.—The great object of the census is to obtain a true account of the population, wealth and industry of the United States. It is especially desired that the returns for this district shall be as full and complete as possible. The principal inquiries made by the enumerators will be as follow:

INHABITANT.

The name of each person living in the district on the first day of June, 1880; giving color, sex, age at last birthday, relationship to head of family; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; profession, occupation or trade of persons over ten years of age, and the number of months they were unemployed during year ending June 1st; whether sick or disabled, blind, deaf or dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bed-ridden or otherwise disabled. Who attended school during the census year; those over ten years old who cannot read and write. Place of birth of each person and place of birth of parents of each; who were married during the year.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Name of person who conducts each farm, whether owner, renter for fixed yearly rental, or for shares of products. Acres of land tilled, in permanent meadows, orchards, or vinyards, woodland or other unimproved land. Value of land, fences and buildings, farming implements and machinery, and of live stock; cost of building and repairing fences, and cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879. Number of weeks of hired labor on farm in 1879 and amount of wages paid. Value of farm productions sold, consumed or on hand for that year: Number of acres in grass, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat, flax, hemp, sorgum, broom corn, hops, potatoes, tobacco, apple and peach orchards, nurseries and vineyards and the amount of the products of each in 1879. Number of horses, asses, mules, oxen, milch cows, sheep, swine, and poultry on hand June 1, 1880. Quantity of milk sold, butter, cheese, wool, eggs, peas, beans, sugar, molasses, honey and wax produced: value of products of orchards, nurseries and market gardens, and amount of wood cut and value of all forest productions sold or consumed during 1879.

MANUFACTURES.

Name of individual, corporation or company whose annual products reach $500 annually; name of business, capital invested, number of hands employed, amount of wages paid and hours of labor, months in operation, value of material and value of products; if water power is used, name of stream, fall, number and kind of wheels, horse power etc.; if steam power is used, number of boilers and engines and their horse power.

Statistics of the manufactures of cotton, iron and steel, woolen, worsted and silk goods, and relating to coke, glass, distilleries, breweries, fisheries, mining, churches, libraries, schools, wealth, debt, taxation, newspapers, pauperism and crime will be collected by special agents and not by enumerators.

MORTALITY.

Name, age, sex and color of each person who died during the year ending with May 31, 1879; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; where born, and birth-place of father and mother of deceased; occupation; month when died; disease or cause of death; how long a resident of the county, and name of attending physicians.

EXHIBITION OF RETURNS.

After each enumerator has completed his lists, and before forwarding the same to the supervisors, it will be his duty to file with the prothonotary of the proper county a list of the names, with age, sex and color, of all persons enumerated by him, and to give notice by written advertisement at three or more public places in his district, that he will be at the Court House on the fifth day after filing said list, not including Sunday, and on the following day, for the purpose of making any needful correction in his enumeration.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists have at least one good thing in convention. They passed a resolution, pratically condemning the Board of Pardons for its action in the case of the convicted bribers.

Secretary Sherman (says one of his intimate friends) counts 273 votes for himself on the first ballot at Chicago. Who will count them at the Convention has not yet been decided.

Fighting has again commenced in Cuba.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING STOPS PAYMENT.

A Great Corporation Gone to the Wall—The Coal and Iron Company's Last Year's Losses Drags Down the Big Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, May 21.—No event of recent years has created such a convulsion in business and stock transactions in the city as the failure announced today of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. The memorable scenes which nearly seven years ago followed upon the heels of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. comprise the only parallel, and even that catastrophe, which shattered the busines of a continent, produced little more excitement or caused no greater surprise than that of to-day.

For some days rumors prejudicial to the credit of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company have been on the street, but the assurances of the friends of the corporation and the regularity of its business had the effect of dissipating whatever uneasiness these whispered suspicions created. Early this morning, however, an uneasy feeling was manifest on Third street and among the dealers who had assembled at the Stock Exchange, the suspicions were put into shape of ominous questions. Reading opened at 23, but under the influence of liberal offerings declined slowly. A little before one o'clock a rumor came that the coal company had "gone to protest" and the shares at once tumbled to 18, and in less than an hour were offered freely at 17½. The excitement continued to increase and embraced the whole street. All kinds of rumors were in circulation but out of the chaos of uncertainty it was learned that the dishonored paper consisted of checks drawn upon a city bank which were returned unpaid. Soon after the announcement was made semi-officially that the company had suspended payment, and the downward tendency of the stock continued, though strong efforts to effect a revival were made with occasionally temporary success, until at the close the quotations were 15½.

The excitement on the street at the close was transferred to the offices of the company where interested parties repaired to consult with Mr. Gowen. Everything within was quiet and subdued, but anxions faces indicated that the constraint was forced, while the earnestness and energy manifested by those who passed in and out of the president's private room showed that great work was in progress there.

The announcement subsequently that the Reading railroad company had also suspended payment scarcely made a perceptible increase in the excitement for it was anticipated on all sides as an inevitable consequence of the coal company's misfortune. A meeting of the managers of company was subsequently held at the office of the company for the purpose of consultation as to the future proceedings.

A director who preferred that his name should not be given, said to-night that the whole trouble grew out of the floating indebtedness; that obligations came in too fast to be met. This debt is between five and six millions. It was seven millions and a half, but recently a large sum was wiped out. The interest on the debenture bonds is about coming due. The company had an extension of five years on these bonds—besides these the interest on the consolidation bonds ($23,000,000) was to be met on June 1st, and measures were being taken to provide therefor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The "street" was still agitated throughout the day and Reading shares reached a lower price than had been previously touched. The first sale reported was a block of 200 shares at 10¾, when a tumble followed to 9¾. Thence it ran down to 9¼, where it remained. The news from Pittsburg of the appointment by Judge M'Kennan of Franklin B. Gowen, Edwin M. Lewis and A. Caldwell as receivers on the petition of Moses Taylor, of New York, would probably have had a strengthening influence but for the apprehensions that the suit of the New Jersey Central on proceeding of attachment would be followed by other similar suits and thus multiply the difficulties of the corporation. However, it is expected to-morrow will present a better feeling. It is believed that no further failures will follow, the brokers who succumbed having been weak and unimportant, and the relations between the railroad and coal and mining company with the Reading iron company having been so close that the failure of that establishment was fully expected. There was a general decline of stocks in sympathy with the Reading, and a stagnant market was the result throughout.

CURTIN FOR CONGRESS.

(From the Centre Democrat.)

The Democrats of Centre county have an imperative duty to perform. From the expressions of opinion that come to us we hazard nothing in saying they will meet every requirement that the situation demands of them. Two years ago, under the stress of a pressing party emergency, Andrew G. Curtin was made the Democratic candidate for Congress in the twentieth district much against his will. In the long campaign of 1878 he was used in the State canvass to the neglect of his own district and from certain well understood causes, to which it is now unnecessary to refer, the result was a disappointment to the Democracy of the district. That Gov. Curtin received an honest majority of the legal votes polled at that election there can be no doubt in mind of any unprejudiced man, but another was returned to occupy his place in Congress. After a prolonged and expensive contest to secure his rights, an adverse result through party defection in Congress has again overtaken him. Throughout he has been a deeply wronged man, and it now remains for the party in Centre county to right the grievous injustice he has suffered as far as it may be in their power to do so.

We sincerely believe we only reecho the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Democrats of Centre county in asserting that Gov. Curtin should again recieve the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. From every district in the county we have the amplest assurances of a firm determination to stand by him. It may be proper to remark that we do not know what Gov. Curtin's intention in the matter may be. We are not speaking for him, or with his knowledge. We have no reason to believe that Gov. Curtin desires a renomination for Congress this fall. We do believe, however, that justice demands that the man who has been made the victim of hate and malice should have the opportunity of silencing his traducers by a direct appeal to the people for that complete vindication, which will surely come with the ides of November should he once more be our standard bearer. All Governor Curtin asked at the hands of Congress was that his claim should be remanded back to the people for adjudication. This was refused him, and it now remains for the Democracy of this county to do their share in securing for him that right which was wrongly denied him by the lower branch of Congress.

Extensive Business Improvement on Market and Filbert Streets by Strawbridge & Clothier.—Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, the wholesale and retail dry goods merchants at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets, have under way an extensive improvement that will add considerably to their already large and growing business and provide unusual facilities for customers. They have taken the handsome three-story brick store, No. 8 North Eighth street, which, in a short time, will be added to the rear of their already spacious structure, now about one hundred feet square, and give, in addition to three entrances on Market street, three also on Eighth street. The addition is to be raised to the same height four stories, as the original building, and fitted up in a style to correspond. But the most noteworthy improvement is that which is taking place in the rear of their store The row of eleven three-story brick dwellings on Filbert avenue, running south from Filbert street, above Eighth, approach to which was formerly had from the two latter streets, is being demolished to give way to an extension of Strawbridge & Clothier's store back to Filbert street. This extension will be of brick, two stories high, except at the Filbert street front, where it will be four stories, and be 24 feet wide by 205 feet in length, or counting the full sweep of storeroom on the west side, from Market to Filbert streets, 305 feet. The front of the new building is to be attractive in appearance, and it will form an additional entrance for customers, and it is also designed to place handsome French-plate show windows decked with as much care as those on the front and sides. The basement, running the whole length, and joining that on Market street, is designed for the reception of goods, which will be conveyed thereto from Filbert street by means of a shute, and thence to the steam elevator, from which they can be unloaded at whatever floor desired and be transferred to the several saleswooms. All goods are to be received from Filbert street and shipped from Market street. The extension will be thoroughly ventilated and lighted, ample provision being made in these respects by large skylights in the roof, the light falling through open galleries directly upon the counters on the first floor. The heating arrangements are to be separate from those in the main building, it being designed to place in the extension under the Filbert street pavement two large and substantial steam boilers for such purpose. The internal arrangements of the building, which, will be finished in handsome style, with counters and shelves of hard wood, polished, and ornamental gas fixtures, are designed to be complete and in every respect correspond with each other.

The first floor, all the way through, will be devoted to the extensive silk and dress goods business of the firm and kindred departments, thus relieving those branches of the overcrowding to which they have been formerly subjected, owing to the constantly increasing inadequacy of accommodations in the main building. The suite of rooms occupied by the bookkeepers, cashiers and clerks, including the two private offices of the members of the firm, will be removed to more eligible quarters in other parts of the building, though at present their location has not been definitely decided. The second floor of the enlargement will be the suit and fitting rooms, &c., which will be bright and cheery from the quantity of light shed therein, the open spaces a regular intervals, surrounded by substantial railings, presenting a fine view of the busy scenes beneath. The third floor (on the Filbert street front) is to have transferred to it the making-up and fitting departments from the third and fourth floors of the Market street building, and also the mail order department, which will give additional space and facilities in the main building for the storage and sale of goods.

Extensive alterations in the main building are also to be made, by which the present well-lighted rooms will be still better lighted by improved appliances, which will introduce a pure northern light to every portion of the building.

The improvements now making by Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier include the incorporation of twelve distinct buildings, and involve an expenditure of about $100,000. They are the third made since the firm started business in their present location, in 1868, the two former alterations including seven stores on Market and Eighth streets. The last enlargement which was made two years since and gave them their present handsome quarters of five floors and a basement, 100 feet on Market street, was believed at that time to be ample for many years to come, but the imperative demands of constantly increasing business have necessitated another enlargement, much sooner than more sanguine men than they could have anticipated. In men than they could have anticipated. In their present establishment about 400 men and women are employed, and all conveniences for their comfort, apparently, as well as for the convenience of of customers, are provided. Balderston & Hutton are the architects and contractors for the erection of the new building and alterations to the main structure. They have a large force of workmen now engaged in demolishing the old houses, and the work on the extension will be pushed forward vigorously, so as to be completed and the entire building ready for occupancy by the first of September.

TERRORS OF BURNING OIL.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENES IN THE BRADFORD REGION.

The forest fires have swept over an area of country about thirty miles in length, and of an average width of three miles, in the Bradford oil region, and destructive flames are still raging in various places. Not a day has passed since May 6 that the loss of oil "rigs," engine houses, pumping machinery, and tanks has not been reported. Since that date Rew City, Rixford, Oil Centre, Otter City, Morrisburg, and Middaughville, important petroleum centres, have been entirely destroyed, leaving 1,500 persons homeless, consuming 300,000 barrels of oil, 700 oil "rigs," with their engines, boilers, and expensive machinery, and thousands of acres of valuable timber. The heaviest fires were May 6, 8, and 11, but others have been breaking out daily in all directions.

No one not acquainted with the character of an oil district such as Bradford region can have any idea of what an oil fire is. The wells are all flowing ones, and are constantly pouring forth streames of the most inflammable material. Net works of pipe-lines conduct the oil in all directions through the field. The ground, the buildings, the trees, fences, and all the surroundings are literally saturated with crude petroleum. The puddles in the roads are but depths of oil. The region is made up of deep ravines or gulleys, and the wells cover the sides of steep and lofty hills as well as every available rod in the valleys. Rapid streams course the valleys and tumble down the mountain sides. The oil towns are compact collections of frame buildings, constructed without any regard to the contiguity of the wells. Derricks rise from the very door-yards, on the streets, and tower above the buildings on every side. In the midst of this inflammable mass of oil wells, surroundings saturated with oil and tinderbox buildings, railroads with locomotives scattering showers of sparks every hour of the day penetrate all parts of the region. Natural gas is conducted from wells to the towns, is used in all the houses for light and fuel, and at the oil wells as fuel, and from pipes set at intervals in the ground emits pillars of flame twenty feet and more in height. Nitro-glycerine factories are erected at convenient points in the region, and this destructive agent is daily transported on wagons through the oil districts for use in newly-drilled wells for starting the oil. Tanks, holding from 1,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum each, abound in every district. The premature explosion of a nitro-glycerine torpedo, the alighting of a spark from a locomotive, or imprudent lighting of the natural gas in some one of the tinder-boxes called dwellings, is sufficient to turn the whole country around into a sea of flame in an incredibly short time. A torpedo exploding near Rew City on May 6, and in a few hours ten miles of territory was swept by fire, more than 300 oil wells, 100,000 barrels of oil, and the whole of Rew City being consumed. Two days later a woman was lighting the gas in her store at Rixford. The city was destroyed, with a large amount of wells, and 110,000 barrels of oil were consumed. Three days afterward a spark from a locomotive started a fire in Tram Hollow, Otter City, Merrisburg, Oil Centre, and Middaughville 200 oil wells, and 80,000 barrels of oil were consumed.

The rapid streams in the Bradford oil-fields are fatal conductors of burning oil. The vast tanks are many of them close to streams. When a tank catches fire, the oil in it burns for a long time before any disastrous consequences ensue. The tanks are made of iron, and are so strongly constructed that they withstand the intense heat of thousands of barrels of oil burning within them for hours. Finally the iron glares with a white heat, the heavy top falls in, and the liquid fire boils over and seeks its level, no matter what stands in its way. Finally the great iron bands about the tank separate with a crash, and then the tank is twisted apart, and the entire contents rush on their work of destruction. Dams are thrown up and trenches dug in the probable course of burning oil from an exploding tank, in hope of holding it in check. Often thousands of dollars' worth of property are saved by this means. Stopped by the dams, the flowing oil becomes a lake of fire, the flames leaping hundreds of feet into the air, while the oil seethes and boils, and throws off dense clouds of smoke as thick and black as tar. When a creek lies in the way of a stream of this blazing oil escaping from a tank, the danger is increased, for it pours in upon the surface of the water, carying destruction to places far from the scene of the original conflagration.

During the Rew City fire, a tank was burning fiercely near the railroad, throwing up a mass of smoke and flame 100 feet high. The wind was blowing stiffly being characterized by sudden, strong gusts and whirlwinds. One of these latter caught the fire at the tank, separated flame and smoke in a body from it, and carried the great cloud of fire upwards into the air for 200 feet, and then it was caught by a current that hurried it westward for three-quarters of a mile. In its flight it descended rapidly towards the earth, firing six oil derricks, a house belonging to a man named Conners, a barn, a 1,000-barrel tank of oil, and, alighting in the woods, started a terrible conflagration in a district that was considered removed from all danger. The flying fire leaped over a space of half a mile without communicating flames to anything in that area, confining its work of destruction to the last quarter of a mile of its flight.

A WOMAN DELIBERATELY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A cold blooded murder took place this morning near the village of California, six miles up the river from Cincinnati. Mrs. Slinger, a widow, about thirty years of age, went to cut grass along the roadside, near the residence of Mrs. Bateman, also a widow. Mrs. Bateman ordered Mrs. Slinger to leave. It appears she refused, where-upon Mrs. Bateman went back to her house, got a double barreled shotgun, and deliberately fired the contents into the face and breast of Mrs. Slinger. She then coolly went back to her house. The murder was witnessed by two men in a field near by, and Mrs. Bateman was arrested. Intense excitement was aroused, and the women of the neighborhood made threats of lynching the murderer.

ALIVE AFTER BURIAL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1880.—The following extraordinary story is published here from Franklinton, over the signature of Mr. J. W. Weaver of that town. He says Mrs. Martha Smith, of Chatham, reports a remarkable case of suspended animation, burial and resurrection in the person of a married lady in that county, who possessed a gold watch and finger rings which she often expressed a desire to have burried with her whenever she should die. Finally she was taken ill and her life seemed to gradually ebb away until her attending physician pronounced it extinct. At her burial her previously expressed desire was complied with, and the second night after the interment a white man and a negro went to the grave and exhumed her for the purpose of obtaining the buried jewelry. As they took the lid off the coffin and the negro began pulling off a ring from her finger she raised up. At this both men took fright and ran away. Finally the negro went back and she asked him what he wanted. He told her he wanted her rings and the white man her watch. She requested to see the white man, whom the other soon found and brought to her. She requested him to go home with her. He did so, and when she reached the door she knocked. Her husband opened the door, but fainted when he saw her, thinking it was his dead wife's ghost. Mrs. Smith says the lady is now living and bids fair to attain a good old age, and that she visits and is visited by her frequently.

POISONING HIS WIFE FOR INSURANCE MONEY.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 18.—Garrett Gordon, of this county, has been arrested for poisoning his wife, who died last December, and upon whose life he had an insurance policy of $2,100. Arsenic was found in Mrs. Gordon's stomach.

A LOCAL paper says that Boston has a grocer so mean that he has been seen to catch flies and hold them up by their hind legs and look in the cracks of their feet to see if they have been stealing any of his sugar.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

OFFER TO CONSUMERS.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS

PURCHASED BY DIRECT REPRESENTATION IN

All The Best Markets of the World

Which they offer in such assortment and at such moderate prices that every buyer cannot but be largely benefitted by an examination of the stock.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
In this Department we show fifty qualities
Black Silks,
From 75 cents upwards.
Colored Silks,
From 65 cents upwards.
Black and Colored Satins,
In immense assortment.
Fancy Pekins, Broderie, Faconne, Damas, etc.,
In colors to combine with the Dress Goods.
In Summer Silks,
We have.
Raye.....At 50 cents.
Jaspre.....At 65 cents.
Jaspre.....At 75 cents.
Jaspre Quadrille.....At 90 cents.
In Fancy Silks,
We have an almost endless variety.

BLACK GOODS.
A wonderful stock of
French Black Cashmeres,
In every grade and width, from 40 cents to $2.00 per yard.
In Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths,
We show an immense collection, identically the same prices as last year.
A magnificent assortment of
Grenadines,
Hernanies,
And
Lace Buntings,
In Black and Colors.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Our stock of
Thin and Medium Weight Underwear,
Is simply magnificent, and at least unexcelled in the United States.
All Sizes Men's Gauze Shirts,
At 25 cents.
Fine Gauze Shirts,
At 31 cents.
Very Fine Gauze Shirts,
At 50 cents.
All the best grades of Cartwright & Warners'
Underwear.
Very Good Pepperell Jean Drawers,
At 50 cents.
Boys' Gossamer Shirts,
At 25 cents.
Boys' Gossamer Shirts,
At 22 cents.
Boys' Gauze Shirts,
At 25 cents.

IN SUMMER HOSIERY.
Our stock has been lately supplemented by fresh arrivals of choice novelties from abroad.
Ladies' Pin Stripped Hose,
At 50 cents.
Ladies' Fine Black Hose,
At 50 cents.
The Same with Silk Clocks,
At 65 cents.
Black and White Striped Hose,
At 50 cents.
Ladies' Extra Wide Fine Balbriggan Hose,
At 50 cents.

Ladies' Solid Color Hose,
At 50 cents.
In
Men's Hosiery
and
Children's Hosiery.
We have every grade and price.

SUMMER GARMENTS.
For
Ladies, Misses and Children.
The Suit Department has become famous during the past two seasons for its array of these goods,
The Latest Novelties.
In
Silk Suits,
Cashmere Suits,
Momie Cloth Suits,
Flannel Suits,
De Bege Suits,
and Suits of other Materials.

Summer Wraps
For
Ladies, Misses and Children.
We offer unrivalled inducements in
Mantles,
Capes,
Fichus,
Coats,
Jackets,
Our Tourist Jacket, at $5.50, is admitted to be the bargain of the season.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
We call especial attention to our stock of Shetland Shawls.
We open the season with
400 Dozen
In All Colors,
with Plain, Fancy and Ball fringe and without fringe
The prices range from
65 cents to $7.
Shetland
Chenille Shawls,
very stylish and in extra sizes.
Berlin
Square Cashmere Shawls,
In Plain, Plaid and Fancy Checks.
Prices:
$2,00 $2,50, $2,65, $3,25, $4,25.
French
Cashmere Shawls
from
$5 up to $10.
French
Black Thibet Shawls,
in an extensive assortment that must be seen to be appreciated.
Single Paisly Shawls,
open and filled centres, from
$6 to $35.
French India Shawls
from
$14 to $60.

It is impossible to obtain a fair idea of the size and importance of our stock without a personal examination, and every lady visiting the city should not fail to serve her own interest by a call at our house. Our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

will enable her afterwards to obtain her supplies regularly from us, as large numbers of our customers the country over are now doing.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of P. D. Neff, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

SARAH C. NEFF,
FLORA O. NEFF,
Admrs.

29ap 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BARTGES,
Adm'r.

22ap 6t

TREASURER'S SALE. OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1879, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day June, A. D. 1815, entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county, and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1880.

Acr & Pr.	warrantee.	Taxes
	BENNER.	
	Thomas Johnston	$24 00
50	And, Ceon	1 80
58	Robert Holmes	2 04
50	John Moore	1 80
50	J. D Harris	1 80
2	John Davis	44
100	Foster Tate (owner)	2 60
	BOGGS.	
196 ½ of	Packer & Lucas	11 40
150	John Cochran	23 52
375	D. Barkadden	30 62
	Jonathin Harvey	33 40
	Moses Hood	33 18
	William Hood	32 18
	Josiah Haines	33 40
	Garret Cettinger	32 64
	Frank McCoy	23 12
	BURNSIDE.	
	William Miller	9 80
	Bird Wilson	21 27
	Henry Harris	8 68
	Michael O'Bryan	1 56
	John Rugg	6 76
	John Shyrn	6 44
	Eli Canby	6 44
	Samuel Pancoast	6 75
	David Lewis	5 58
	John Baron	6 44
	Thomas P. Wharton	12 76
	Walter Stewart	1 06
	Paul Cox	4 28
	John Vaguhn	31 00
	John Donnelly	13 44
	John Kidd	26 84
	Henry Donnelly	26 84
	Robert Brady	40 20
	Robert Gray	26 80
	William Dewart	13 44
	John Dewart	13 14
	James Towers	13 14
	William Gray	13 14
	John Weitzel	12 89
	James Black	12 89
	Joseph J. Wallace	12 89
	William Cook	13 44
	John Cowden	13 44
	William P. Brady	26 80
	Henry Shaffer	26 80
	John Housel	20 15
	John Lyon	20 15
	Charles Goben	26 80
	Thomas Grant	13 44
	C. Vanpool estate (owner),	13 44
	John Brady	26 73
	Alex Graves	13 44
	Joseph Morris	13 44
	Thomas Hamilton	13 45
	John Byers	13 46
	Jacob Weidmer	12 89
	Benjamin Young	13 46
	Alex Hunter	13 46
	Samuel Hunter	13 46
	Thomas Graves	13 46
	Francis Teuch	13 46
	George Harrison	13 46
	John Nicholson	13 46
	Blair McClanahan	13 46
	Pearson Hunt	53 81
	Polly McClanahan	53 81
	George McClanahan	53 81
	Ann McClanahan	53 81
	George Mead	53 81
	Andrew Pettit	53 81
	William Bingham	53 81
	Nathan Levy	12 89
	Joseph Thomas	12 89
	Joseph Wallace	13 46
	Joseph Wallace,	13 46
	William Bell	13 46
	Samuel M Fox	21 27

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. May 29, 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Go to the Bee Hive.

—The new "B" Howe Sewing Machine is the best the world over.

—If you are in need of a pair of shoes go and see Dinges' new stock.

—The tip-topest flour is now made by George Moyer, at Linden Hall—can't be beat.

—Philip Moyer informs his customers that the toll is paid for all going to the red mill with their grists.

—Some people will be hurt yet in the rush at the Standard Clothing hall. Goods are sold so low there, which causes the rush.

—Rev. Anspach, of Mifflinburg, has served 50 years as a Lutheran minister, and is still on active duty.

—We have just received another new assortment of those handsome lawns and cambrics at the Bee Hive.

—Grab a rattle snake right back of the head and it can't bite you. This also saves you a quart of whisky.

—They roll in, tumble in, and many other ways do they get in to the Standard Clothing hall, for those stylish new and cheap suits.

—The large saw mill at Snow Shoe, Centre county, operated by Trullinger & Co., of Harrisburg, was totally destroyed by fire.

—Shoes, Shoes, Shoes! at the Bee Hive, the best assortment and cheapest in town.

—Having had scarce any rain for three weeks, the clover will be short, consequently the hay crop will be a little short. Grain looks fine.

—To save cabbages from grubs, says the *Fruit Recorder*, wind a little strip of paper loosely around the stem from root to leaves when setting out. Out of a large number so treated last year not one was lost by grubs.

—Oranges, lemons, raisons, pea-nuts, chestnuts, lemonade, candies, and a great variety of good things can be found at Clevan Dinges' store on next Saturday.

—For loafing in front of a church a few days since, at Altoona, two young men were fined $3.80 each. Those persons who, when church dismisses, stand on the stairs in the vestibule and between the doors, making all back of them wait until they are done gossiping, should be fined $5 for each offense. In this way some churches could pay their debts.

—Mifflinburg gets a licensed hotel, Decker's. A big fight was made against license—churches, preachers and a majority of the citizens being enlisted on the temperance side. Decker, however, comes out a double-decker.

—Go to Lee's for a good job in buggies spring wagons, &c., either new or for repairs. Lee's shops are second to none in the county for good and lasting work and beauty of finish, or reasonable prices.

—Women blacksmiths, what do our Centre county feminines think of that? Among the late arrivals at the Bridgeport (Conn.) cutlery shops are three Swedish women, who work in the blacksmith shop. They wear short dresses, stout boots, and do the regular blacksmith work, having been trained to that occupation in their native country.

—In China, which has the densest population in the world, and feeds its millions without the importation of foreign food, no manure is applied to the land in a solid form; it is all liquefied. In Centre county it is a little different, here all people depend upon the cheap and pure food of all kinds kept at Sechler's grocery, and are thus not bothered with having to raise what they consume, and give all attention to business affairs.

—A PREMIUM.—Mr. Jacob K. Runkle, near A. S. Kerlin's boss and cheapest store in the county, clipped four lambs, old from March, 1879, yielding 55 lbs of wool, measuring eleven inches in length. A premium will be given to any farmer who can beat this. The lambs are Canada stock. D.

—A Lincoln, Nebraska, physician says that the excessive use of the potato will provoke diphtheria. The REPORTER would beg leave to say to this doctor that potatoes in any quantity are far safer and more healthgiving than any of his pills.

—Do you want the latest style hat, the best coat, pants, vest, or a whole suit, then go to headquarters, which is the Standard Clothing Hall, where is the largest and best assortment in the county, and cheaper than the cheapest.

—Mr. George Spyker, of Mifflinburg, informs us that he kept a record of last winter's snows which he finds numbered eleven, and having a total depth of 43 inches.

—FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS, says the Centre Democrat, destroyed at Curtin's coaling job, on Bullet's run, from 1500 to 1800 cords of wood. On Wallace run Taylor Irvin had about 500 cords burned. James Lucas lost from 200 to 300 cords.

—Do you know, men and women, that you can get the best boot and shoe of Powers & Son? Do you know that they sell no fraudulent goods? Do you know that Powers & Son are responsible, and honorable, and make good any article that is not found as represented? Do you know, besides, that you can buy lower of them, and get better goo ds for your money, than elsewhere in this county? These are important facts, and you will find them true on trial.

—BLACKSMITH WANTED.—A first-class blacksmith wanted at the coach shops of J. T. Lee, Centre Hall, Pa., where steady job will be given.

—HORSE AND BUGGY AT PRIVATE SALE.—A gray horse, suitable for family driving and other work, and a good top buggy are offered for sale by Mrs. Sarah C. and Flora O. Neff, Centre Hall. 20ma3t

SETTLEMENT.—Persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Dr. P. D. Neff, are kindly but earnestly urged to make settlement within a reasonable time, so as to avoid books being placed in the hands of an officer for collection. 20ma3t. BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

—Nearly all the sewing machines have been their best days, but the good old Domestic Sewing Machine keeps growing in favor with each day, and bids fair to crowd out all rivals. Light running, dont get out of order, and does all kinds of work.

—Many persons in wanting an organ, wish to know which is the best. There is none that can be safely recommended. The Estey organ is pronounced the world over, by all first class musicians, as the best organ out. In all its parts it is a perfect instrument and its large sales are the evidence of the high esteem in which it is held. 12ma3t.

WANTED—Good Rock Oak bark at the Centre Hall tanyard, for which the highest market price will be paid by.
C. H. SHEFFLER.

—A Detroit mule accomplished the feat of kicking two men at once. Although they stood several feet apart, each received one of the beast's hind feet in his face. Pooh, we have an item that beats that—Lewis sold a dozen suits to a dozen different men at one time inside a minute.

Headquarters for groceries, Sechlers.

DECORATION.

CENTRE HALL, MAY 22, 1880.

The Veteran Club of Potter township, met at the office of John Shannon, to make arrangements in commemeration, and for the Decoration of the graves of their fallen comrades, when it was resolved not only to decorate the graves of these who are resting in our several cemeteries, at home, but also those who left their bones upon the many well fought battle-fields of the late war, and those of the Mexican and the war of 1812, from our township, on Saturday the 29 inst. The meeting will convene in the grove of Mr. Witmer, at 6 o'clock p. m., when an Oration will be delivered by Col. D. S. Keller, of Bellefonte. All are invited to attend and bring all the flowers prepared in boquets they can; all Sunday schools are invited by request of the Committe of Arrangements.

—DECORATION DAY.—Arrangements are being made to visit all of the cemeteries in Ferguson township on Decoration day, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the soldiers who gave their lives to their country. The delegation will be accompanied by a band, glee-club and choir. The Marshal most respectfully requests all soldiers and citizens to meet at the Town hall on Saturday, May 29th at 7 o'clock A. M., when the line will be formed and programme announced for the day. The following named cemeteries will be visited: Pine Hall, at 9 o'clock, Gatesburg 12 o'clock, Meeks 3 o'clock and Pine Grove 6 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all soldiers and citizens, and Sunday Schools to meet at the various cemeteries to participate in the ceremony of decorating the graves of our deceased comrades who died in the performance of the noblest of duties, the defence of their country and upholding of its banner. Prominent speakers have been invited and will be in attendance. Relatives or friends wishing to furnish wreaths or flowers will please present them to Committee or to the hearse not later than 7 o'clock a. m. of that day and they will be distributed on the proper graves.

Pine Grove Mills, WM. H. FRY,
Pa., May 18, 1880. Marshal.

—Our venerable friend, Judge Dopp, honored the REPORTER with a visit on Monday. The Judge is a staunch Jacksonian democrat and well preserved in health. He was accompanied by Miles twp's boss carriage manufacturer, Sam'l Foust.

—Abe. Kerlin popped in on us the other day, but he does such a booming business at his store that he could not stay long.

—Company B, 5th regiment, N. G., at Bellefonte, has been disbanded for riotous conduct. So says an exchange.

—The Lewistown Democrat says the farm of John Riggle, a short distance east of Painter Station, on the S. & L. railroad, has been purchased by a Mr. Stouffer, of Centre county, for $4,300.

—Remember, that a full line, all sizes and shapes, of Stoneware, is kept at Sechler's grocery. They purchase it from the manufacturers by the car-load hence can retail it at less figures than other stores.

—The ropes used in the execution of the Raber murderers were cut up in small pieces and distributed among the people in the town to be kept as relics. There is a superstition that the rope is a talisman against rheumatism.

—What! A. C. Moore, General Agent for the new "B" Howe, says, that he defies competition and can not be under sold. I do not allow a single agent under my employ to misrepresent one thing.

—Business, we are pleased to learn, is very brisk at Kerlin's new store, at Stone Mill; Abe has been obliged to be absent much of late, to make arrangements for disposing of produce for the best interests of his customers, which accounts for his not being able to meet his many customers at times; neither has he had time to advertise properly, but he will shortly attend to all these little matters; yet his clerks are obliging and his goods marked low. Mr. Kerlin is a thorough, reliable business man.

—A grand reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers will be held in Harrisburg July 15. Judge R. M. Henderson, of Cumberland county, will deliver the oration. They will all be dressed in suits from the cheap Standard Clothing Hall, at Bellefonte.

—A petrified wasps nest, perfect as when in its original paper state, now heavy and hard like stone, is the latest curiosity upon our table. It was found in a stone heap by one of Mr. Foreman's boys, upon their farm, near this place.

—Every body should attend the decoration services at Centre Hall next Saturday afternoon and call on Cleve Dinges and see his store.

—There is a great commotion, among politicians, so it is among the people going to Lewins' for their summer clothing.

—The young chap that got the mitten, the other night, didn't look neat and tidy, because he wore a suit that did not come from Goldman's at the Standard Clothing hall. Served him right.

—Make your wife happy, purchase the new "B" Howe Sewing Machine. Office Milesburg, Pa.

Lock Haven, May 22.—The residence of Mrs. Balser Friedler, in this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Mrs. Friedler's remains were afterward found in the ruins, burned almost to a cinder. Foul play is suspected, as she was in the building alone, and was known to have a considerable sum of money in her possession.

Sufficient evidence is being gathered to substantiate the belief that the unfortunate woman was murdered for the money known to have been kept in the house. $1,585 was the sum in the woman's possession. George Wagner, a German carpenter, residing on Susquehanna avenue, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

The screams, thumping and moans heard by a neighbor, and the established fact that the woman was not burned alive, and many other incidents lead to the belief that Mrs. Friedel was brutally murdered, and that the perpetrator of the deed sought to cover his crime by burning the body.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.—The board of Directors of Potter School district will meet at Potters Mills, Monday June 7th, at 9 o'clock a. m., to examine Treasurers, account, and transact such other business as may be presented. Persons having claims against the district are requested to present them. Directors Elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., to organize new Board. Township Auditors will meet to see if there be any "crookedness" in the accounts.
W. A. KERR, Sec'y. B. H. ARNEY Pres't.
20may 3t.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships as follows:

Patton twp., Monday June 7.
Half Moon twp., Tuesday June 8.
Ferguson twp., Wednesday June 9, in Pine Grove.
Harris twp., Thursday June 10.
College twp., Friday June 11.
Potter twp., at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday June 12.
Gregg twp., Monday June 14.
Penn twp., and Millheim boro. Tuesday June 15.
Haines twp., Wednesday June 16.
Miles twp., Thursday June 17.
Walker twp., Friday June 18.
Marion twp., Saturday June 19.
Howard twp., and boro. Monday June 21.
Liberty twp., Tuesday June 22.
Curtin twp., Wednesday June 23.
Boggs twp., Thursday June 24.
Milesburg boro. Friday June 25.
Union twp., and Unionville, Saturday June 26.
Huston twp., Monday June 28.
Worth twp., Tuesday June 29.
Taylor twp., at Fowler, Wednesday June 30.
Rush twp., and Philipsburg, Thursday July 1.
Burnside twp., Friday July 2.
Snow Shoe twp., Saturdry July 3.
Spring twp., Monday July 5.
Benner twp., Tuesday July 6.
Bellefonte boro. Wednesday July 7.
From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., of each day, the Assessors with their Assessments and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
HENRY BECK, GEORGE SWAB,
Clerk. JACOB DUNKLE,
20may 3t. Commissioners.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR CENTRE COUNTY.

Through the courtesy of Supervisor Africa we are able this week to give the names of the enumerators of the Census of 1880 appointed and confirmed for this county:

No. of Dist.	Districts	Enumerators
214	Burnside & Snow Shoe twps.	Walter S. Stewart, Albert Owen, John B. Long
215	Philipsburg boro.	
16	Rush township	Jas. R. DeHaas
217	Curtin & and Liberty twps.	A. J. Gardner
218	Howard twp. and Howard boro.	Frank E. Bible
219	Boggs twp & Milesburg boro.	A. T. Leathers
220	Union twp. and Unionville boro.	W. H. Williams, D. K. Miller, Edwin Twitmyer, Edward C. Woods
221	Huston & Worth twps.	
222	Marion twp.	
223	Walker "	
224	Spring "	
225	Bellefonte boro. N. Ward	A. M. Hoover
226	Bellefonte boro. S. & W. Wards,	J. H. Crissman, C. L. Knox, W. L. Foster, John F. Gray
227	Benner township,	
228	College "	
229	Patton "	
230	Halfmoon & Taylor twps,	P. W. Burkett, Amon E. Wolf, H. A. Mingle
231	Miles township,	
232	Haines "	
233	Penn twp, & Millheim boro.	Frank P. Musser
234	Gregg township	Thomas B. Jamison
235	Potter "	Ellis B. Hosterman
236	Harris "	John Myers
237	Ferguson "	W. H. Fry

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Our good people were considerably disappointed on last Sabbath eve at the non-appearance of the minister, as per announcement, at the Presbyterian church.

Miss Maggie Herring, one of Lock Haven's fairest belles, paid our burg a flying visit last week—glad to see you, but stay longer next time.

The pike bridge across the dam at this place is in a fearfully bad condition, and as there are some pretty heavy loads of lumber drawn over it, it is expected to go under every day.

Mr. George A. Runk, the new resident of our ancient town, is making some long needed repairs at this place.

We are sorry to note the illness of our enterprising grain merchant, Ed. C. Krumrine.

Spring Mills, not to be behind our neighboring towns, sports a glee club which under the leadership of Prof. E. F. Smith, assisted by such vocal lights as H. B. Twitmyer, Jas. G. Shaffer, D. A. Detterick and last but not least, Ed. Twitmyer, furnishes our town with some excellent music.

The Star Literary Society will give one of its inimitable entertainments on Friday eve next, at which time the amateur paper will be read.

We notice our fellow townsman, T. B. Jamison, has been appointed census enumerator for this township; will Gregg twp. always (?) put forward her best men?

—Novelties in fans at the Bee Hive.

—Thermometer on Tuesday afternoon 92 in the shade. Whew, what a stew!

—Carpets, carpets, carpets! at the Bee Hive, almost given away.

—Gen. James A. Beaver, is booked for an oration in Pittsburgh, on Decoration day.

—The largest stock of hats, caps, ties, and shirts are to be found at the Bee Hive.

—Jno. B. Linn, Major Spangler, W. C. Heinle and D. F. Fortney will be in attendance on Decoration day in Fergusen township, and deliver addresses at the different cemeteries.

—Lewins can sell you cheaper goods then any other store in Bellefonte.

—Jas. Herring, of Altoona, has paid his friends here and the REPORTER a visit. Jim looks well.

—We commence our summer snake stories this week by announcing that one day last week Messrs. Breen and Swab, of near Potters Mills, killed a black snake on the mountain above Centre Hall, measuring seven feet. If snakes start in so early at this length what will they be before summer closes? Get your snake pizen ready.

—Most any man can see with one glimpse, that Lewins does the business in clothing, and in case he has not the size he can get it for you in a few days, give him a call, and you surely will be convinced.

—Capt. John Harper of Monroe, Wis., formerly a merchant at Aaronsburg, and at one time Brigade Inspector, of the Centre county military companies, is in on a visit to his brother, Michael Harper, at Aaronsburg. Capt. Harper left our county for the west some 25 years ago.

—Hello, there, Goldman, has you got any more of them nice, stylish suits, and cheap?
Oh, yes.
Well den, I want one right off away, my gal says I can't go mit her any more no more, if I don't get a suit at the Standard clothing hall.

—We learn of the death of Rev. Thomas Barnhart, late of Red Oak, Iowa, but a native of Centre County, and formerly a member of the Central Pa. conference of the M. E. church. Rev Barnhart has many relatives in this county, among whom is our townsman, D. Z. Kline. We have not learned the date of his death.—*Republican.*

—It is never too late to do good, therefore if you are in need of any clothing you are never to late at Lewins' his stock is always kept complete in all sizes and prices.

—Mr. D. L. Zerby, Mayor of Millheim, paid his respects to the REPORTER office, Tuesday. Mayor Zerby is an intelligent and agreeable gentleman to chat with.

—Suitings at the Branch from $3,50 upwards, and no misrepresentation, and goods warranted, and if not satisfactory, money is refunded.

—Any goods you may want, you can buy very reasonable at C. Dinges' store. Try it.

—The democratic national convention meets at Cincinnati and the republican convention at Chicago, both in June. But all who want to buy cheap clothing meet at the Philad. Branch.

—J. G. Kurtz estimates his loss on printing office by the Milton fire at $1200. No insurance.

—A Delaware mule that kicked over a beehive died the next day. All the mules in creation can kick at the Beehive in Bellefonte and not kick it over, nor scare Bauland & Newman from selling the cheapest dress goods in this state. Never, no never.

—The Bellefonte Morning News, of 12 says: Mr. Peter Markle, one of Hublersburg's oldest citizens, died on Wednesday last in his eightieth year. He was born in Maryland, and after completing his trade, that of wagonmaker, he moved to Boalsburg, this county, and subsequently to Hublersburg, where he has resided for about 40 years.

—A barn in Milesburg, belonging to Mr. James Tellers, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm of yesterday afternoon, setting it on fire and instantly killing one horse. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

—During this warm weather the most wholesome, cooling and pleasant food is dried and canned fruits and vegetables. You can get the best article of canned or dried fruit very low at Sechlers—they keep a full line of it.

—By whom was Eve made? For Adams' Express Company. Yes and he went and got his clothes of Goldman.

—Dinges is receiving groceries, and new goods every week. Give him a call.

—SILVER PLATING.—The undersigned respectfully announces that in connection with his Jewelry shop, he has a first class plating battery, and is prepared to do all kinds of silver-plating, such as watches, chains, knives, forks, spoons, &c., at the most reasonable prices, also have a full line of watches on hand at the lowest prices. Watches, clocks &c., promptly repaired. J. Q. A. KENNEDY,
may 27 3m. Centre Hall, Pa.

A FATAL ALTERCATION.—Last week's Lowistown *Gazette* contains the following account of the Reedsville tragedy:—On Monday a week a brawl took place in Morrison's bar room at Reedsville between David McAllister, an old man probably 60 years of age, and Francis Pecht, a young man, which resulted in serious injury to the former, who took his bed on Thursday and on Monday last died. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Trout, and a post mortem examination made by Drs. Flynn, Parcels and Sheaffer, as the result of which the jury returned a verdict "That David McAllister came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Francis Pecht."

This unfortunate occurence is another result of the indiscriminate sale of liquor. Both parties were drunk, the deceased on one of those periodical drinking spells in which he occasionally indulged. Some bad feeling evidently existed between the two men, and Pecht alleges that McAllister had several times previously insulted him, and on this occasion struck him in the face before he resented it. He then struck McAllister, knocked him down, and beat him afterwards, just as might be expected from a man enraged and maddened by the liquor he had drank. Two or three of the old man's ribs were broken in his fall, and while down Pecht pounded his head behind his ear into an ugly wound, from which in the opinion of the attending physicians he died.

Pecht was arrested and brought to town and on a hearing before Judge Bucher last evening, was released on $2,000 bail, with his father as security. He cannot be tried until the fourth Monday of August, when he may possibly be convicted of excusable homicide, but in the opinion of many people quite as consistent a verdict would be that licensed whisky did the deed.

FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

A PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD DESTROYED.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—A conflagration that has already assumed large proportions and is still burning, started in the boiler room of Blake & Lacey's plaining mill, on Fifty-third street about 9 o'clock this morning. Owing to the inflammable material the fire spread with great rapidity and in a short time the entire mill, together with the adjoining lumber yard, was enveloped in flames. About four million feet of lumber has already been destroyed, which, including the mill and machinery, involves a loss of $100,000. It is thought the flames can be stayed befer much more damage is done.

THE DISTINGUISHED GEORGIA SOLDIER AND STATESMAN TAKES A SURPRISING STEP.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Gordon sent a letter to the Governor of Georgia several days ago, resigning his position as United States Senator. In his letter he assigned as the principal reasons for taking this step weariness of public life, after twenty years' service, and a desire to attend to his private affairs. When asked at a late hour to-night as to the correctness of the report that his resignation had been accepted, the Senator said that he had not recieved any reply from Governor Colquett, but expected to get one to morrow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who is here, recieved a dispatch to-night announcing his appointment to the United States Senate from Georgia, vice Senator Gordon, resigned: Governor Brown accepts the position.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

THE RIVER PIRATES TRIED, CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, May 18.—James M'Mahen, Joseph Lynch, James Marion and Thomas Reilly, the river pirates who yesterday morning boarded the schooner Victor in Flushing bay, off College Point, and who were arrested afterwards, were indicted by the grand jury this morning for felonious assault and also burglary in the third degree. They were then arraigned in the general sessions court and plead guilty to both indictments, when they were sentenced by Recorder Smith to the state prison for ten years each

ANOTHER FIRE IN MILTON.

MILTON, Pa., May 20.—Another fire broke out here this morning, which caused the greatest excitement. Flames were discovered in the plaining mill of Clinger & Co., but were extinguished before much damage was done.

ACCIDENT IN AN ORE MINE.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ONE INJURED BY A FALL OF SLATE.

MIFLIN Pa., May 20.—Emanuel Wood was killed to-day in an ore mine by the falling in of the slate roof. When found there was two feet of slate and dirt on him He lived only one hour. A Mr. Stine was also severely injured by the same accident.

SHERIFFS SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte on Saturday, June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The following described Real Estate of defendants to wit:

No. 1. All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Benner twp., Centre county, Pa., beginning at stones at intersection of lands of D. Hoover, sr., and D. G. Bush, thence north 23° west 67 7-10 perches to stones, thence north 57° east 34 51-0 perches to pine, thence south 33° east 5 perches to pine, thence north 65° east 39 5-10 perches to stones, thence south 33° east 62 7-10 perches to post by pine, thence south 55° west 65 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres and 40 perches and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abram Fiorrey.

No. 2. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs twp., Centre Co., Pa, bounded by railroad street, on the south, by lot No. 160, on the west by alley on the north, and by lot No. 162 on the east, being lot No. 161 on the general plan of Central city. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Wetzler.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

NOTICE to STOCKHOLDERS

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday June 8th, 1880 at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES R. M'CLURE' Secretary
20may 3t.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned one of the Executors of the Estate of Geo. Schmeltzer, dec'd, will offer at private sale, that

Valuable Town Property

situated in the town of Madisonburg, Centre county Pa., consisting of six ¼ acre lots, a SPLENDID DWELLING House, good stable, all necessary outbuildings, choice fruit on the premises, and all the conveniences of a pleasant home, also a tract of woodland about 1 mile northeast of said town, containing about one hundred acres, well timbered with oak, pine and chestnut Known as the property of George Schmeltzer, dec'd.
ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
20may 3m Executor.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLICSALE.—Will be sold at Public sale, in Potter twp., on

Friday, June 4, 1880

the valuable grist mill, knewn as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 acres, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hirnbach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk lands of deceased, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two story log and frame dwelling house, all necessary outbuildings, barn, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit. Also a well of never failing water.

The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
CATHERINE ROYER.
JNO. B. ROYER,
20 may Admr's.

AMERICAN BEEF FOR ENGLAND.—Until within a few years past, scarce a pound of fresh beef or a single fat bullock was exported from America to Great Britian, as it had been thought, up to that period, these products could not be placed there in a fit condition for the consumption of the fastidious islanders. Moreover, for some time the value of meats of all kinds had been so near alike on boath sides of the Atlantic as to preclude the idea of exportation at a profit. But prices then began to advance rapidly in Great Britian and the neighboring countries of Europe, from which she had long drawn ample supplies for her wants over and above her own productions, while a depression took place to some extent in America. This prompted a few of our enterprising dealers in fresh beef and fat bullocks to make the experiment of exportation thither. These, at first, owing to the imperfect refrigeration of the compartments on board ship for the preservation of fresh meat, and lack of comfortable accommodation for live cattle, together with some other causes, more often resulted in a loss than profit. But the pioneers in the business persevered with the accustomed American pluck, rapidly introducing one improvement after another, till the exportations increased during the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, to 54,025,832 pounds of fresh beef, valued at $4,883,080; and 136,720 bullocks, valued at $8,379,300—the whole product being $13,262,280.

Had it not been for the British Orders in Council, prohibiting considerable importations of live cattle, on account of supposed disease, American exportations would have been much larger, and we have every reason to believe they soon will be doubled, if not trebled. They certainly will, if nothing untoward occurs in this new business. In fact, it promises so largely and profitably in the future, that ships are now fitting up expressly for the transportation of fresh meats and live animals of all domestic kinds, not only to the United Kingdom, but also to France, Belgium, Helland, and Denmark, and in due time the exportation will probably be extended to other parts of Europe.

The introduction of fresh beef from America into England met at first with great opposition on the part of many there, and especially of the butchers, who, like the silversmiths of Ephesus of old, saw "their craft in danger." Provoking accounts of this have appeared in the English papers; but the following, from a correspondent of the London *Times*, being rather amusing, I copy it to show the American reader how he was treated by his butcher and grocer:

"Some time since large quantities of American beef began to be imported, just at a time when English beef was reaching almost *famine* prices. I know a family in this town, of good position, who, after much anxious thought, and weighing all the chances of being *poisoned*, etc., timorously resolved one day to try this American beef. Unfortunately the servants heard of the great experiment. The joint—a fine one—was duly served; the family ate and liked it. (They are still alive.) But would you believe it, sir, not one of the four servants would touch it! Let us not be too hard on the servants. I would not try it myself for more than a year after the first importations. Everybody knows that we can get as good a joint in New York as in London, but I feared the voyage might injure it.

"A few weeks ago we had undoubted evidence of our butcher sending us American beef, charged at the price of English. I had paid him all winter elevenpence per pound all round; after which I went to American stores, and got Emilar joints at eightpence-halfpenny per pound. I had been charged fourteenpence per pound for best Wiltshire hams, when, in fact, the same were subsequently found at sevenpence per pound at American stores."

In addition to the above paltry trick of selling good American beef at the exorbitant price then ruling of English, the butchers resorted to the still more reprehensible one of selecting any which happened to be of an interior quality, or slightly damaged on the voyage across the Atlantic, and offering such at lower prices, and as the best American. To put an end to this nefarious transaction, the importers decided on having public sales of their meat. This brought it directly to the knowledge of the people, who upon trial finding it equal to their own, a steadily increasing market sprung up for it, and now fresh American beef, mutton, pork, and poultry sell as freely abroad, and at as high prices, as the choicest European.—A. B. ALLEN, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, made at South Bend, Indiana. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
CATHERINE ROYER.
JNO. B. ROYER,
20 may Admr's.

Now is the Time!

NEW STOCK.

AT

Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS
OF
Every Description
SUCH AS

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLR, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

The Biggest Boom.
In Haines Twp.
AT FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S.

FARMERS STORE.

Where you find an immense stock of Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware
and Groceries, and
THE CHEAPFST OF ALL,
and Best Bargains.
ap22 6t Go and See.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION, ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

20Jan AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

Among the stories which are told in St. Petersburg of the attempts made by the Nihilists to penetrate into the Winter palace is the following: General Gourko, when governor of St. Petersburg, had the right of entering at any time into the emperor's room without being announced. Once, however, the doorkeeper, seeing something unusual about his appearance, stopped him, saying that it would be necessary to inform the emperor of his arrival. The general objected at first, but, finding that the doorkeeper only grew more suspicious, ultimately agreed to his being announced. The door keeper then told the emperor of his doubts; upon which the latter went to a writing table in his room, which was connected by telegraph with General Gourko's residence, and telegraphed, "Where is Gourko?" "At home," was the reply. This of course settled the point; the false Gourko was at once arrested, and turned out to be a member of the revolutionary committee.

EDENBURG, AGAIN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Pittsburg, May 23.—Last night about 9 o'clock a fire started in the United States hotel at Edenburg, Clarion county, Pa., consuming seventy buildings before it was controlled.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 24.—Wheat red at $1 28@1 29 and amber at $1 30@1 31, Rye is firm at 92c yellow at 56c Oats mixed at 42@45c, and white at 45½@47½c.

Chicago, May 24.—No. 2 Chicago spring $1 13@1 13½ for cash and May, Corn 31½@31½c for cash and May, Oats 31c.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Wheat $1,25.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.10
Rye, 65c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 16c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 9c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 8c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

MARRIED.

By Rev. A. Lingg, May 16, 1880, Mr. Louis Merz of Lock Haven to Miss Chestie A. Royer of Brush Valley, Centre county, Pa.

On May 20th, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. John W Shuey, of College twp., and Mrs. Ellen C. Shuey of Lemont.

On the 20th inst, by Rev. J. Boas, Mr. George J. Hautz to Miss Tamie A.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

During the last year the gospel was preached in one hundred towns and cities in China, where it had not been previously heard.

The Salvation Army is carrying on its work at Newark, N. J., and has enrolled seventy converts. A large hall has been hired for five months.

The Baptists have four hundred and fifty theological students, ninety-eight of whom are at Louisville, sixty-nine at Newton, and sixty-eight at Rochester.

The Presbyterian church, at El Paso, Kan., with only eighteen members, has built a $1,600 church without receiving any outside assistance or incurring any debt.

Twenty essays have been offered on China in competition for a prize offered by the Chinese Religious Tract society for the best tract against Fung-shui, and thirteen for the best tract in favor of the Christian religion.

The London Religious Tract society reports that "ever since 1808 the Spanish people have bought a larger number of Bibles in proportion to their population than France or Italy, the other two Roman Catholic nations."

An Adventist conference, held at Worcester, Mass., recently, discussed at length certain prophecies of Daniel, and decided that they indicate that the end of the world will come in February, 1884.

By one of those terrible fires which at frequent intervals visit Japan's capital, the Methodist Missionary society has suffered a very serious loss. Their mission, church, schools, residences of the missionaries—all were burned in an hour.

The St. Lawrence presbytery, at its recent meeting, expressed its entire disapprobation of the use of tobacco, and directed its committee on education not to recommend for aid any candidate for the ministry unless satisfied that he is or will be hereafter free from the habit.

While in Mexico lately, Bishop Harris dedicated, at Tezontepec, a new Methodist Episcopal church, which the native church members had built and paid for. He ordained to the ministry Rev. Mr. Landers, a native German, who has resided in Mexico during the last seven years, and now speaks the Spanish language as fluently as a native Mexican.

In North Carolina there are 167,699 Baptists, 77,059 Southern Methodists, 43,000 colored Methodists, 13,500 Methodist Protestants, 5,000 Friends, 10,000 Lutherans, 2,000 Moravians, 17,980 Presbyterians, and 1,000 Anti-Mission and 6,500 Free Will Baptists. There are under 6,000 Disciples of Christ and 5,500 Episcopalians. The Baptists foot up 189,935; the non-Baptists, 179,505.

There are not less than 225 separate Protestant congregations scattered through the country from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, and from Turkey to Persia. There are 176 schools, with an average attendance of 15,500 persons. There are boarding schools for girls, under the supervision of the American missionaries, at Erzeroun, Brussa, Bitlis, Mardin, Kharpoot and Aintab, with theological seminaries and colleges at other places.

There is not a single Catholic in the present house of commons as the representative of a British constituency, but there are nine or ten Quakers, including two ministers of the denomination. Two centuries ago a Friend was at the bar of the commons adjudged guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to be branded, slitted, dogged and imprisoned, and it is less than half a century since the first Quaker member obtained his seat.

A certain Methodist Episcopal church in Massachusetts determined awhile ago to pay its expenses as it went along, and to make everything straight financially at the close of every quarter—a most excellent determination. A few Sundays ago the pastor reported a deficiency of $230, and called for a subscription. There was no response, and the services were brought to a close. Just before pronouncing the benediction the pastor said: "It was decided by this church that we should pay as we go; if there is no pay, there will be no go, and there will be no services in this church to-night." The congregation knew their pastor was in earnest, and they remained in the church until the required sum was raised. The usual evening services were held.

A Modern Jacob.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph's* Paris letter says: I was recently told by a young French gentleman (the son of the prefect of La Rochelle) one of the strangest romances of real life that ever came to my knowledge. Some four years ago a peasant boy who lived on a farm near the town of Clermont-Ferrand saw and fell in love with the beautiful daughter of a gentleman of good fortune and position, he being at that time seventeen years of age and the young lady was just sixteen. The new "Claude Melnotte" was so madly in love that he went straight to the house of the young girl's parents and demanded her hand in marriage. The father treated the preposterous proposition with good-natured scorn. "Come back when you have an income of $40,000 (200,000 francs)," was his answer, "and then we will see about it." The infatuated youth took him at his word, and forthwith set to work. Now one of the peculiarities of the town of Clermont-Ferrand is a scarcity of water. There is no river near it, so it relies for its supply on springs and wells. Under these circumstances a spring is a valuable piece of property and commands a relatively high price. So the young peasant lover set on for an adjacent mountain, there to search for hidden springs. My informant said that he had honey-combed the whole side of the mountain with his works, constructing at one point a tunnel over two miles in length. All this was executed with his own hands. He worked from dawn to dark, lives upon potatoes of his own planting, and never spends so much as a sou upon a mug of beer. Every Sunday he goes to church in the town, after which he proceeds to the house of his lady-love, to ask if she is married or likely to be. On receiving a response in the negative he plods contentedly homeward, and starts out afresh to his toil on the morrow. This life has continued now for full four years. Up to the present time he has discovered three important springs, each of which he sold for $5,000, but, though now possessed of what a man in his condition of life is wealth, he abates none of the hardships of his existence. He has one idea, namely, to become the possessor of a fortune sufficient to enable him to claim the hand of the object of his blind passion. Yet no one who knows the parties ever imagines that the young lady will ever consent to marry him. She is now twenty years of age, and is pretty, refined and accomplished, while he is coarse and unlettered, without even physical comeliness, as he is short and thick-set, with a broad, stolid countenance. What will be the end of this dream, I wonder? Will he go mad or break his heart the day he finds his beloved either married or betrothed? Or will he die some day of privation and overwork, with a vision of success before his eyes.

Ancient Wonders.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide, and forty-six miles around, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and 100 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet in height, and 853 on the sides. The base covered eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 350,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around, once containing 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $59,000,000; the Emperor Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around.

In the middle ages the burial service was read over a man when he became a leper, and he was from that time separated from the rest of mankind, except others like himself.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

New York Fashions.

A violet shade is to be in vogue this season. The handsomest tissues and most beautiful combinations are made in this color. Rich brocatelles in two shades of heliotrope are in preparation. There are also mauve-colored satins with small bunches of violets, which are arranged like the madras fichus so much worn last summer, with the center and wide borders. Many suits are to be made in this style. The "tissu Montmorency," a new material, is covered with designs of handsome cherries and leaves. The grounding is dark garnet or bronze color. The material is arranged in different-sized bands, divided by light threads. Showy toilets for young ladies are made of this goods, and it is also much employed for sun-shades. Surah and foulard continues to be the favored materials, as they are light and soft and admirably suited to all kinds of drapery.

Postillon basques and "tournures" are daily gaining in favor. With this style of waist the fronts are pointed, and the sides cut out over the hips, while the backs forms postillon coattails. The waists are smaller than ever, requiring corsets of the very best make.

Satin, which hitherto has been reserved exclusively for winter toilets, is now extensively used on spring and summer dresses. These have puffings of satin down the front and draperies and plaitings. The trimmings, when combined with Pompadour foulards and plain colors, are very light and suitable for summer wear, and have a totally different effect to that produced when combined with such goods as velvet vigogne. Colored faille and brocaded taffetas are in high favor. With the new fancy fabrics in use, aprons are made of satin, either in the color or the grounding, or in one of the colors of the design. This style is useful for making over old dresses.

Plain linen and batiste dresses, which cannot be worn as they are, may be made over in pompadour designs with the same materials. Blue, gray, and straw colored linen dresses may be combined with percale satinette, and the old-fashioned waists replaced by the Watteau casaque. The plain skirt has a short train and puffing of the fancy fabric. The most important characteristic of the making over of these old dresses is to so combine the shades that the new goods do not deaden the effect of the old. There are so many shades now in use that this is not a difficult matter to accomplish. Satin inserted plaitings are very extensively used. They are placed between the side pieces of the waist, on the middle of the basque, between the breadths of skirts on the sleeves, and, in fact, on all parts of the dress. The "soufflet," as this plaiting is called, consists of a fan-shaped plaiting, arranged in seven plaits fastened close together on the top and left loose on the lower part.

In the outer garments in wear at present, a style has been brought out which was all the rage six or seven years ago. It is a kind of "MacFarlane" garment, with the addition of varied trimmings. The double pelerine has a large opening for the arm to pass through. The lower part of the garment is plaited in small plaits. Lots of English cheviot on woolen reps, and is used for shopping purposes and demi-toilets. It must always be of some fancy goods, and is often lined with red surah. The collar is sometimes made to match, and is sometimes of velvet in the color of the garment. The "etrangere" cloak is of satin, lined with contrasting colored satin. The seam is cut up in the center of the back. The seam of the sleeve passes over the shoulder and terminates on a line with the seam under the arm. A piece is cut out to form the sleeve. The trimming consists of bonde plaitings and jet fringe. On the sleeves are satin ribbon bows. The "Antonieu Colibri" is of black sicilienne. It consists of two pieces joined in the back seams. The fronts close to the waist, from which point they are taken back and joined under a black satin bow, with passementerie cords and tassels. The garment is trimmed with ruched lace and beads.

Toilets for half-mourning wear are made combining black and gray faille. The puffed apron is generally of plain black faille, while the draperies are of the grayish silk. The gray train is narrow. The waist is of black faille and the vest of gray. The black sleeves have gray cuffs. Any mourning dress made of faille or foulard may be arranged in this matter.

A toilet for deep-mourning may be of epingline and English crape. The skirt is trimmed with a deep, plaited flounce, over which is a band of crape. The front of the tunique is divided into two parts. One of these forms the apron and crosses a second piece, which is smaller and forms a panel on the left side. The tunique is trimmed with a band of crape. On one side of the apron is a large crape bow, with falling loops. In the back is a puff trimmed with crape. The cachemire jacket is trimmed on either side in front with a broad bias crape band, and a cording of the same borders the basque and pockets. On the back of the basque is an inserted crape plaiting. The turned-over collar is of crape. The long sleeves are trimmed with two bias bands and a plaiting of crape. The hat matching the suit is a small capote, covered with English crape and trimmed around the crown with a crape braid. The crape veil, thrown over the back of the bonnets, is not long.

Baby dresses are trimmed more than ever with embroidery. The drawers have a deep trimming of embroidery; the petticoats have four flounces, and the deep-worked collars are to be seen on all dresses. English dresses are worn by children up to their twelfth year, with draperies and scarfs, which seem to divide the dress into two parts, one forming the skirt and the other a loose-fitting tunique. For these dresses many vests and plastrons are made in bright colors. Spotted foulards and Madras fichus, with deep borderings, are made in suits for little girls. Suits are made for babies, from three to five years of age, of white, blue or pink sicilienne. These consist of microscopic directoire redingotes, with triple collars. The fashions in children's hats are large Leghorn straws, not quite so large, however, as were worn some years ago. The brims are raised in different parts under either a bow, a bouquet or a feather.

A Bride in the Land of Romance.

A Persian bride, when first brought, is a queer little body, fattened up with rice and sweetmeats for the occasion, and sadly besmeared with cosmetics. Collyrium has been put upon her eyes to make them soft and languishing, and they are also elongated by some means, so that they may have the shape of almonds. Her hair is dyed of a coal black by indigo, or of a reddish-brown by indigo and henna mixed with it, according to her own fancy, or that of the broker. Her eyebrows are plastered and painted so thickly that they look like a large piece of court-plaster cut into arches, and stuck upon her face. I say a large piece, because they are joined artificially by a thick line across the nose. Her cheeks are painted in excessively bright colors, and two shiny locks of hair, gummed together, are stuck flat on each side of them, in the shape of number sixes placed the wrong way. Her hands and feet, finger nails, and toe nails, are dyed a light, mahogany color with henna. She has no anre shape or figure than a bolster. Poor little thing! she plays such tricks with herself generally that at twenty she is an old woman, with her skin all shriveled and burnt up by caustics and poisoned pricks of needles. This old undersized creature waddles about the apartment of her new lord in the finest and largest trousers possible.

She wears a smart embroidered jacket with short sleeves, and a pretty chemisette of some light white material, embroidered with gold threads; but her arms and neck are bare. She hangs upon her little person as many jewels, gold coins and trinkets as she can possibly get at. She is especially fond of pearls and diamonds, but is not particular as to their beauty or value. A diamond is a diamond for her, whatever its shape or color may be. She is very fine, but never elegant. Her mind is entirely uncultivated. She has neither education nor accomplishments: but she has a good deal of flowery talk about roses and nightingales, with an undercurrent of strange roundabout wit and drollery. There is an utter want of delicacy and modesty in her conversation. She knows a great many things which she ought not to know; and, child as she is in years, she would outwit the wisest man who ever wore gray beard.

The beauty of a man partaking his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fat and Lean Pork.

Some of our readers may think this a contradiction, but it is quite possible to grow pork with that happy medium of fat and lean so much relished. The greatest obstacle to it is the general method adopted in feeding pigs. They are fed on food merely adapted to lay on fat, and with a scant proportion of albuminoids to grow the muscles or lean meat. Pigs have thus been grown and fattened for so long a time that they seem to have taken on only lean meat enough to hold the body together. Except when on grass, the pig is piled almost wholly with corn, which is excessively rich in starch and fat. Some breeds have become so constituted that they will fat on grass. The pig, in its natural state, does not get excessively fat, but is nearly as lean as a beef animal. If young pigs are fed on nitrogenous food, such as skimmed milk and grass, they will be found to grow rapidly—extend the frame and muscular system, having only fat enough to round out the body to comely shape. Pigs should always be full fed; but this does not necessarily mean cramming with corn, which merely piles on the fat till the young pig becomes diseased. It is this mode of feeding for so many hundred generations that has transformed our swine into lumps of fat with a few strings of muscle to tie the ball together. To reverse this work of improper feeding will take some time, but it can and must be done. Witness the great change from those overgrown fat hogs which were bragged of years ago, but are now seldom seen, because the market does not call for them. We do not undervalue corn which is the best fattening food the American farmer possesses; but we should be glad to have them avoid its free use in feeding pigs, and substitute a more nitrogenous food, such as oats, peas, wheat, bran or middlings, a little oil meal, decorticated cotton-seed meal, rye, bran or barley—any of these. Corn may be fed sparingly with clover or skimmed milk. Our Canadian neighbors can raise fat and lean pork with grass, peas, barley and corn. We must have a grass diet for pigs generally, and with this grain may be fed. Farmers sometimes forget that the pig is a grass-eating animal as much as the horse, and needs fibrous food to keep him healthy. Nicely cured clover is relished by pigs in winter, especially when raised on grass. If you want fat and lean pork, a strictly corn diet must be reserved to the last stage of feeding, simply to harden the pork; yet a little corn may be fed all through the life of the pig, only giving these other nitrogenous foods with it. Pork grown in this way is relished by most people, and will always find a ready local market.

No more important question than the above has ever been discussed in our columns. At one time lard was the most valuable of all the hog product; but it has ceased to possess exceptional value, and now the desideratum in pork production is to bring about a good development of flesh.—*Rural Home Weekly.*

Household Hints.

New linen may be embroidered more easily by rubbing it over with fine white soap; it prevents the thread from cracking.

To remove grease from wall-paper lay several folds of blotting-paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To take ink out of linen, dip the ink spot in honey melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out with it. This is said to be unfailing.

If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, will last much longer and always sweep like a new broom.

To remove rust from a stove-pipe, rub it with linseed oil (a little goes a good way); build a slow fire at first till it is dry. Oil in the spring to prevent it from rusting.

To clean brass, immerse or wash it several times in sour milk or whey. This will brighten it without scouring. It will be scoured with a woolen cloth dipped in ashes.

Celery and Its Cultivation.

No vegetable improves more on acquaintance than celery. Farmers object to its cultivation on the ground that there is too much labor about it, and this was a serious objection when the fashion was to cultivate it in trenches; but it is found that a plow makes all the trench requisite for the dwarf and medium varieties, which are really more crisp, solid, and better flavored than the giant. "Boston market celery" can be grown with little more labor than a crop of cabbages, and as it adorns the table, tickles the palate, and tones the stomach, it deserves a wider cultivation by farmers than it has secured.

Cave Dwellers.

The time has long passed since caverns could be regared with any feelings of superstition; for a very slight acquaintance with the science of geology must make the most inveterate mystery worshiper among us quickly cognizant of the laws to which they owe their origin. But many of these caves are by revealing to us histories which are far more wonderful than fairy tales. We allude to the so-called bone caves, which in this and other countries are furnishing geologists and the scientific world generally with materials from which they can in somewhat form a history of pre-historic times. Ever since the discovery of the remains of the extinct species of rhinoceros in a cave at Orreston, near Plymouth, have scientific men turned their attention to caverns and their contents, as to books from which they could learn much of the life which prevailed upon the globe in distant ages. This discovery was quickly followed by others. The celebrated Kirkdale cave in Yorkshire was stumbled upon by accident—was cleared of the debris with which it was chocked up, and yielded results of a high scientific value. Here remains of the elephant, mammouth and other animals were recognized. Most of these bore the marks of teeth; and the occurrence of the bones of the hyena in greater numbers than those of any other animals pointed to the inference that this cave had formed the den of successive races of those animals. This hypothesis was strengthened by a comparison of the gnawed bones with those taken from hyenas in confinement at the Zoological Gardens, London, with which they were found to correspond in a remarkable manner. The question how the remains of the larger animals were dragged to these, their last resting-places, was readily accounted for by the known habit which prevails among the lower creation of seeking out some secluded spot at the approach of death. The fact, too, of the remains of man having been found has given rise to no end of controversies, into which we have no disposition to enter. The gradual growth of the stalagmite upon the floor of the cave, formed upon calculations of its increase within recent years has on one side been quoted as a kind of undeviating time-keeper by which to gauge the period which has elapsed since the deposit first began. When we consider how this material is formed, how the water, percolating through the soil above, becomes charged with carbonic dioxide which enables it to hold in solution the lime, which it again gives up in the form of stalagmite, on exposure to the air; when we reflect how atmospheric change, rainfall, and a hundred other minor influences must affect these chemical changes —we must acknowledge that any calculations founded upon the thickness of calcareous deposition must necessarily be subject to error.—*Chambers' Journal*

A Princess Who Dared.

Princess Adelgunde, of Braganza, daughter of the late Don Miguel, the unsuccessful and banished pretender of the Portuguese throne, has just done a rather daring thing. The sentence of perpetual banishment was not only pronounced upon Don Miguel, but also upon all his children. Princess Adelgunde, however, was so determined to see her father's native country that she contrived to obtain an English passport for her confidential maid, in which document she herself was described as the attendant of the personated English lady, and in the character of a femme de chambre traveled undetected through Portugal. At Lisbon the two took up their quarters at a hotel, and visited all the palaces and galleries of the city, ending the escapade by a call upon Countess de Redmha, an old and trusted friend of the family. They quitted the country in safety, the princess' family knowing nothing about her journey until they received a letter posted at Lisbon and describing her exploit "as the result of the natural instinct of a Portuguese woman."

A WEEK'S EVENTS

Eastern and Middle States.

Another body has been cremated at the Washington (Pa.) furnace. The body cremated was that of Gustave Poetz, and the ashes will be taken to Europe by a daughter of deceased.

An attempt was made the other day to kill the Spanish consul-general in New York by means of a package containing explosive materials, which was sent to him by mail from Philadelphia. The infernal machine was loosely constructed and exploded without doing any harm.

A few days ago a large crowd of roughs and "sporting" characters congregated at Buffalo, N. Y., from all parts of the country for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight in Canada between two men named Rooke and Donovan; but the Canadian police and military were in readiness, and the "bruisers," who left Buffalo for Canada in tug boats, were compelled to return without pummeling each other.

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The State convention of the Vermont Greenback labor party, held at Montpelier, nominated delegates to the national convention at Chicago and adopted a platform in conformity with the principles of the party.

The village of Stuyvesant, on the Hudson River railroad, eighteen miles below Albany, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, the flames extending to all the buildings on both sides of the railroad track and covering a radius of more than a square mile. The loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance about $100,000.

The oil regions in the vicinity of Bradford, Pa., have been devastated by fire. In seven days over 350,000 barrels of crude oil have been consumed. The fire cut a swath four miles in width extending through the valley for nine miles.

William Balsell, who recently killed John J. Van Houten at Paterson, N. J., thereby creating an all-day riot among the exasperated people, has been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter.

Henry F. Weiss, Israel Brandt and Josiah Hummel were hanged the other day at Lancaster, Pa., for murdering Jacob Raber, an old man upon whose life they, in company with two other men named Drews and Stichler, had effected a heavy insurance. Drews and Stichler were the principals in the murder of Raber, whom they drowned while crossing a brook, and were hanged for their crime last November. Thus all five men engaged in the conspiracy have expiated their crime on the gallows. On the same day that the three above-named men were hanged Edwin Hoyt suffered a similar fate at Bridgeport, Conn., for the causeless murder of his aged father two years ago.

The execution of Carl Manke for the murder of John Atloff took place a few days ago at Buffalo, N. Y. Manke met his death with stolid indifference, cursing his spiritual advisor and attendants to the last.

Hon. Sanford E. Church, chief-justice of the New York court of appeals, died suddenly and unexpectedly of an apoplectic stroke at his home in Albion, N. Y. Judge Church was a prominent member of the Democratic party in New York State for nearly forty years, and held office as member of the house of assembly, senator, canal commissioner, etc. At the national Democratic convention held in New York in 1868 Judge Church was nominated for President by Samuel J. Tilden, and the New York delegates cast its vote for him seven continuous times. In 1870 Mr. Church was elected chief-justice of the State of New York.

Almost the entire business portion of the town of Milton, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The flames burned over a space seven squares in length and two in width, and licked up about 400 buildings, including six churches, all the banks, telegraph office, Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Academy of Music, gas works, and all the hotels. Several persons perished in the flames and 250 families were rendered homeless and were turned out in the fields. The pecuniary loss is estimated at about $2,000,000. Immediately after the fire Governor Hoyt sent a dispatch to the mayors of the cities throughout the State, saying that 5,000 persons were homeless and destitute of the necessaries of life, and asking that immediate aid be furnished the stricken people.

Thousands of acres of timber land have been burned over by forest fires in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and on Long Island. In New Jersey more than 100 square miles of valuable berry bogs, timber lands and vineyards have been destroyed.

The New York supreme court has decided unanimously that burial cannot be claimed for one Mahlon Coppers in his plot in a Catholic cemetery because Coppers was a Freemason. The cemetery authorities refused to permit the burial of Coppers' body in his plot, and his relatives brought suit to test the question.

The second trial of Jesse Billings at Ballston, N. Y., for the murder of his wife, resulted in an acquittal by the jury.

The number of buildings burned at Milton, Pa., was 666, and only two places of business escaped destruction.

The body of William Blanford, a Philadelphia policeman who died in 1874, has become petrified and turned to stone. It now weighs nearly 200 pounds.

Two whites and five negroes were publicly whipped the other day at Newcastle, Del., among those punished being a boy of ten years, who received five light lashes for larceny.

Western and Southern States.

The West Virginia, Michigan and Nevada Republican delegations to the national convention at Chicago have been instructed by their respective State conventions to vote for Blaine, and the Florida delegation has been instructed to vote for Grant.

The Wisconsin Democratic State convention has chosen an uninstructed delegation to the national convention at Cincinnati.

The Methodist general conference at Cincinnati elected four bishops, as follows: The Rev. Henry W. Warren, of Philadelphia; Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., L.L. D., president of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.; John F. Hurst, president of Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.; and Dr. E. O. Haven, chancellor of the Syracuse university.

The Wisconsin Republican State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention has been held at Madison. The delegates elected are understood to be divided in their choice for presidential nominee between several of the candidates.

Six men were killed and two wounded in California during a collision between United States marshals and settlers who were being served with writs of ejectment at the instance of a railroad company.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., the factory of Mihill's manufacturing company, consisting of the main building, warehouse, storehouse and several outbuildings, with five cars loading from the factory, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $125,000; insurance, $75,000.

The Florida Republicans have nominated Hon. S. B. Conover for governor.

A fire at West Liberty, Ohio, destroyed twenty-one business houses and a number of dwellings, causing an estimated loss of $350,000.

Mrs. Isabella Johnson, born in slavery at Richmond, Va., died in Toronto, Canada, a few days ago at the remarkable age of 110 years.

Thomas White, a white man, twenty-eight years old, was hanged the other day at Spartanburg, N. C., for the murder of Pete Hawkins, a colored boy of eighteen years.

A shaft fifty feet deep in a mine at Norway, Mich., caved in, burying sixteen miners. Three were taken out dead. The rest were rescued alive.

A story comes from Leadville, Col., that a party of seventeen men, while prospecting for minerals in the Ute reservation, were attacked by Indians and all but one man massacred.

From Washington.

The President nominated N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, to be governor of Dakota Territory. He used to be sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

Foreign News.

Nine Turkish villages have been pillaged by the Bulgarians.

Twelve thousand cotton operatives at Blackburn, England, have struck for an increase of wages.

Rowell, the English champion pedestrian, in reply to an offer from America to match Hart and Dobler against any two Englishmen, says he is ready to compete with them or any other man in the world for $2,500 or $5,000 a side, but that the match must be open to everybody.

The total strength of the German army is to be brought up to exceed 2,000,000 men.

By an explosion of a boiler at iron works near Walsall, England, twenty-three persons were killed and about sixty others taken to the hospital, some of them in a dying condition.

Henry Labouchere, the well-known editor of London *Truth* and a member of parliament, has won the libel suit brought against him by one Lambri, whom he charged with being a card sharper.

Chung How, a Chinese diplomat who negotiated a treaty of peace between China and Russia, has been sentenced to be beheaded because the treaty is considered by his government to be too liberal.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Blair presented the views of the minority of the committee on alleged frauds in the late election on the subject of distranchisement in Rhode Island. Laid on the table.

Messrs. Hampton & Carpenter spoke against giving Mr. Kellogg's seat in the Senate to Mr. Spofford.

Messrs. Pendleton and Cameron, of Wisconsin, spoke against unseating Mr. Kellogg in favor of Mr. Spofford.

Mr. Morgan, from the select committee on counting the electoral vote, reported adversely on the Senate bill to fix the day for the meeting of the electors for President and Vice-President, to provide for the counting of the electoral votes, and for the decisions of questions arising therefrom. He also reported from the same committee a concurrent resolution, adopting a joint rule for counting the votes of electors for President and Vice-President. Placed on the calendar.

House.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, with amendments, was passed by a vote of 189 yeas to 12 nays.

The House voted, by 133 to 75, to take up the resolution for a final adjournment. A proposition to recommit the resolution, with instructions to the ways and means committee to bring in a bill for the abolition of the duties on salt and printing paper before reporting any resolution for adjournment, was rejected by 90 to 116.

By a vote of 121 to 90 the resolution reported from the ways and means committee for a final adjournment of Congress on May 31 was adopted.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the claims commissioners was passed.

Historical Doubles.

Few historical characters have had more counterfeit presentments than Sebastian of Portugal, who, being found missing after a battle against the Moors in 1578, was represented by a succession of impostors for years afterward. Concerning one of these historians are yet in doubt. In 1598 a man presented himself at the Venetian senate claiming to be the last heir of Portugal, escaped from a twenty years' captivity among the Moors. He possessed great personal resemblance to the last prince, was acquainted with secrets concerning the royal family, and had certainly strong evidence to produce in favor of his claims, but he was decided to be another of the long series of impostors who had assumed the title Sebastian, and was sent to the galleys. To the close of his life, however, he persisted in his tale, and its truth is one of the many historical mysteries that are never likely to be cleared up. Russia, too, has had its historical "doubles." Many counterfeits arose to personate that Demetrius, son of the czar, as "grand duke of Muscovy," who was murdered in 1600. In 1773 an impostor arose who asserted that he was Peter III. He led an army against the Empress Catherine, but was defeated and executed in 1775. There were many claimants to the title of Louis XVII. In the present century a man named Eleazar Williams, residing in Canada, was believed by many persons to be the unfortunate Dauphin, who it was said had been secretly conveyed to America by a faithful servant, instead of dying in the temple.

In our own day was there not the Tichborne trial, concerning which opinions were equally divided as to yet stranger case of disputed identity occurred in the sixteenth century. A certain Martin Guerre, residing in the province of Haute Garonne, left his wife and family and disappeared for eight years. At the end of this time he apparently returned to his home, and was received with great suspicion by his relatives. Martin had a number of peculiar marks which the new comer also possessed; the returning prodigal was also conversant with all the most private affairs of the family, and knew secrets that the wife revealed to her husband alone. Three years passed away, and two more children were born to the supposed Martin, when a doubt of his real identity began to arise. It is not clear what first roused suspicion, but the rumor once set afloat, evidence began to pour in, till there was, at least, strong cause to believe that the reputed Martin Guerre was only a "doppelganger" of the real man; that he was in fact a certain Arnauld de Tilk, who had made the acquaintance of the real Martin in Flanders, and traded in his likeness and the possession of information obtained from Martin to personate his comrade to his family. In the midst of the discussion the real Martin returned home, but his appearance, instead of mending matters, only

"Made the case darker,
Which was dark enough without.

Some swore positively that the first claimant was the real Martin; others were equally certain that he was an impostor. The case went to trial, and the real man succeeded in proving his identity, the counterfeit Martin (alias Arnauld du Tilk) being hanged.—*London Globe.*

The Baby.

The baby is a revolutionist. He ruthlessly upsets established customs, breaks in on confirmed habits, and sways despotic command in his realm. There can be no conservatism where there is a baby. He is a radical of radicals, and he seems to have a hydrophobic horror of anything and everything that savors of the old order of things. He is an indefinable compound of arrogance and amiability; a amusing and exasperating; tyrannical and condescending; affable and dictatorial. When he sucks his fists and protrudes his cheeks, or forgets his autocratic state in the engrossing effort to dine off his toes or the house cat's tail, he becomes an object of curious and affectionate interest. When he learns to creep and takes it into his small head to try the effect of overturning a kettle of hot water on himself, or an experimental plunge into the cistern, he excites rather more than a mild solicitude, that is equaled only by the emotions he arouses when he manages to get hold of the paternal razor with the evident intention to try its edge on his tongue. Such manifestations of eccentricity as a heels-over-head tumble down stairs, pulling the table-cloth off for the delight of hearing the china crash, mutilating your Sunday coat with the newly ground family scissors, or making the souls of horse-car drivers quake by his squatter sovereignty predilections in favor of the track, soon lose their terrors on the principle that familiarity breeds contempt. If there is any danger, near or remote, into which he has not projected himself before he reaches the age of two years, he is of a verity the far-famed "most wonderful baby in the world." But it is the month-old baby to whom (or which) the grown-up world pays profoundest homage. The acutest observers of human nature must fail of anything like intelligent classification of him. He is a law unto himself, inexplicable, elusive, never of the same mind on two occasions, and a creature of most doubtful issue in respect of his intentions about permitting a quiet night to pass. In short he is The Baby, the most helpless object in the universe, and the incarnation of an absolute monarchy. With reference to everything else, animate or inanimate, the terms big and little are merely relative; but the baby is a living defiance of that and all other laws. He is at once the smallest and the largest factor in the human problem. His rule being of short duration its despotic character is correspondingly pronounced. He is presumed to have originated the adage about making hay while the sun shines, and the huge winrows he piles up attest his appreciation of his own wisdom.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Doom of the Atalanta.

The loss of the training ship Atalanta is likely to remain a mystery of the sea, like the fate of the ill-starred President. She has been overdue in England since the twentieth of March. The log of a sailing vessel not long ago recorded a passage of eighty-four days from Bermuda to Portsmouth, and last year a Nova Scotia ship was eighty days between New York and London; but such protracted voyages are rare exceptions. There are many striking coincidences between the present catastrophe and the loss of the Eurydice. While they were not sister ships, they were of nearly the same size and displacement, and were employed as training ships. Each had been commissioned for this service less than two years, each had made a practice voyage to Bermuda, and each was returning to Portsmouth when she went down. When the Eurydice was wrecked there was between 369 and 319 lives lost, and, strangely enough, the officers and crew of the Atalanta numbered 311. The two ill-fated voyages were begun at the same time of year, and the Atalanta was due in the channel on the very week when the Eurydice two years before had been swallowed up by the treacherous sea almost in sight of her anchorage.

BEAUTY BUT SKIN DEEP.

How to Beautify, How to Preserve, and How to Treat when Diseased, the Skin and Scalp.

By M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D., of New York.

Apart from the suffering caused by skin diseases, their influence on the happiness of those to whom a delicate and pearly complexion is the dearest wish of their lives is paramount to all others. No lady afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, or loss of hair, will deny that, to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant tresses, she would gladly exchange the disfigurations that now mar her otherwise handsome face, hands, or hair, for other diseases of greater severity,—even Cancer,—could their existence be concealed from the public eye. Many an estimable lady's life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. She imagines that every one sees and comments upon her locks. She avoids society and public places, and endeavors to hide her misery in seclusion. Here the struggle to improve her appearance is renewed. No remedy is too repulsive or dangerous to be used. Arsenic is devoured in large quantities, mercury is taken internally and applied externally, until the teeth rattle in their loosened sockets, and the system grounds beneath the load of poisons it is obliged to carry.

If such be the feelings of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the sensations of those suffering from salt rheum, tetter, ring worm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, pruritgo, and scald head? No pen can fully describe the tortures they endure. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The burning heat, inflammation, and itching nearly impel the sufferer to do violence to himself to end his sufferings. I have seen patients tear their flesh with their nails until the blood flowed in streams. Others have told me that they could not sleep from their limbs, so great was the agony they endured.

With a view to impart some useful information on the construction and preservation of the skin, scalp and hair, and the proper treatment of them when diseased, I have here condensed to a popular form such information as is most desired.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.

The skin is composed of two layers, which may be separated from each other by the action of a blister. The thin portion which is raised up by the blister is called the scarf skin, the cuticle, or the epidermis; that which remains in connection with the body is the sensitive skin, the cutis, the derma, or the true skin. Each has separate duties to perform. The scarf skin is horny and insensible, and serves as a sheath to protect the more sensitive skin under it. Were the scarf skin taken off we could not bear to have anything touch us. The derma or true skin, and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are the seat of all cutaneous diseases.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

That the skin may be pliable and healthy it is necessary to have it oiled every day; and for this the Creator has wisely provided by placing in the true skin small glands and tubes, whose office it is to prepare and pour out upon the surface the proper amount of oil. On some parts of the body they do not exist, but are abundant on the face, nose, scalp, head, eyelids, etc. They produce the wax of the ears, and on the head they open into the sheath of the hair, and furnish it with nature's own hair oil or pomade. When the skin is healthy these little vessels are always at work, and constantly responding to the demands made upon them. Consequently no person should be afraid to wash thoroughly every day with soap and water, lest, as the "Boston Medical Journal" once taught, the skin be injured by having the oil removed from it.

FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP

(free from caustic alkalies) and lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel, will do more to preserve the healthy action of the oil glands and tubes, upon which depends a clear and wholesome complexion, than all the cosmetics in the world. So important is the free and healthy action of the sweat and fat or oil glands in the preservation of the general health, as well as the special condition of the skin, that particular attention to them will be rewarded by increased physical health. They discharge upon the surface of the body about two and one-half pounds of matter per day, and their importance to the purification of the blood and fluids of the body is so great that were they closed by an impervious coating, like rubber or oiled silk, death would soon ensue.

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She would n't give up, said, 'she will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Resolvent, Cuticura, and Soap, and commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

"HIRAM E. CARPENTER.

"*Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.*

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